TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 322

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. IX NO. 40 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1950 Price: 4 Annas
Air Surcharge 6 Pies.

Immortal

GANDHI Jayanti falls tomorrow. It is a day of remembrance when citizens of India should rededicate themselves to live upto the ideals and carry out the objectives, for which the Mahatma lived, fought and died. We owe our freedom to the Father of the Nation and to none dare we delay or deny his precious legacy.

Banana As Big As Elephant's Trunk!

(SEE PAGE 5)

Korea Through The Ages

★

BY K. V SHAH

PRESENT military conflict in Korea is not a new one. Mainly, the strategic position of Korea invites foreign intervention and domination in Korea. The geographical position of that country is like a dagger thrust into the Japanese territories and a key base to jump on and overrun either the Russian or Chinese mainland. In the past China, the People of the Steppes, Czarist Russia and Japan have militarily or othervise intervened in Korea and at present America and Russia are two main contesants in the Korean cockpit.

Chinese influence in Korea dates back to the year 108 before the Christian era. A portion of North Korea was the integral part of the Chinese Han Empire from 108 B.C. to 313 A.D. For the brief period from 313 A.D. to 668 A.D. there was a barbarian (people of the steppes) influence, in Korea and again in 668 A. D. rulers of the Chinese T'ang Dynasty established their sovereignty over Korea.

Although Korea became independent during 10th centuary Korean, Emperors of 'Silla,' 'Koryo' and 'I' dynasties paid tributes, barring a short period of Mongolian domination on Korea, to all powerful Chinese Emperors right upto the end of the eighteenth century. China lost her grip on Korea due to her backwardness in adopting the modernisation of 19th century and is not likely to penetrate into Korea in the foreseeable future.

There was a considerable impact of China on Korea. The remains of the famous Lak-Lang civilization show China's social, religious and cultural influence on Korea. China gave to Korea the Confucian philosophy and the Buddhist religions, Chinese painting, the system of Ch'inese civil service and the system of government.

The impact of the people of the steppes on Korea dates back to 37 B.C. The intermingling at the time amongst the people of the steppes, the races of Manchuria and North Korea resulted in a new people called 'Koguryo' who established their kingdom in Eastern Manchuria and North Korea around 37 B.C.. During the fifth and sixth centuries and Koguryo was more powerful and extensive than the other two South Korean kingdoms of 'Paek Che' and 'Silla'. However the kingdoms of 'Paek Che' and 'Koguryo' were defeated in 668 A. D. by the powerful Chinese T'and rulers. Again after a long period entire Korea passed into the hands of the Mongolian people of the steppes in 1231 and their rule continued upto the end of the fourteenth century. At present the people of the steppes under the influence of Russian domination over Korea in near future

The people of the steppes taught the Koreans military science, fine horsemanship and marksmanship They trusted Koreans in responsible positions and trained a well-disciplined army

There was a 'Japanese sphere' (small colony) from 200 A.D. to 500 A.D. in Korea. However after that period Japan ceasesd to take real interest in Korea till Hediyoshi came to power in 1590.

At the end of the sixteenth century Japan desired to establish sovereignty over Korea for strategic reasons and rehabilitation of her expanding population. In furtherance of that policy for the first time Hediyoshi invaded Korea in 1598, but with the help of Chinese, the Rulers of that 'Hermit Kingdom' successfully repelled the invasion.

Later Japan fought with China in 1888 and Russia in 1904 on the Korean issue. To keep the balance of power Japan sought co-operation of

(Continued on page 31)

'THE FREE WORLD HAS MADE IT CLEAR'

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

WEEK-END FUN

"What has lots of legs, green eyes, and a yellow back with black stripes?"

"Goodness! I don't know. What?"

"I don't know either, but it's on the back of your neck!"

★

"Did you have any luck at the races today?"

"Luck? Why, when my horse passed I had to lean over the fence and shout: "They went that way."

★

A woman had joined in a game of bridge. She was not really expert, and the other three were bridge fiends. At the end, her partner asked her: "Do you mind if I inquire when you learned to play?"

Before the embarrassed woman had time to reply, he swept on: sor!"

Houseworker, sleep in automatic dishwasher. Bendix-dryer. Room, bath, 1 child, excellent opportunity.

★

Good cook is offered splendid view from kitchen window of main thoroughfare with constant arrests, small accidents, ambulance calls, and other interesting incidents at all hours of the day and evening.—AD. IN LOS ANGELES PAPER

"Isn't's there a smarter assistant available to serve me?"

"No, madam—the smarter assistants saw you coming."

★

An old Scottish couple were listening to a broadcast church service. Both sat in deep contemplation. Half an hour went by, then, suddenly, the old man burst into a fit of laughter.

"Sandy!" exclaimed his wife in horrified tones. "Why this merriment on the Sabbath?"

"Ah," said Sandy, "the parson's just announced the collection and here I am safe at home."

Easy

A man fell into a coma, and it was several days before he awoke. Later he spoke of his experience to a party of friends.

"Oh, yes," the young man said in reply to a question. "I knew all the time what was going on, and I also knew that I wasn't dead, because my feet were cold and I was hungry."

"I see," said one of his friends, thoughtfully; "but how did that make you think you were still alive?"

"Well," answered the man, "I knew that if I were in Heaven I wouldn't be hungry, and that if I were anywhere else my feet wouldn't be cold."

★

At a very busy street-corner traffic was roaring through. A man waited for a long, long time to cross, but there was no let-up in the stream of traffic. After some time, he saw another man on the other side of the street. He called out to him: "How did you get over there?"

The other man cupped his hands about his mouth and yelled back: "I was born over here."

Great minds and brains appear to deviate occasionally from the serious and indulge in flights of fancy—or perhaps wishful thinking?

As, for example, when Marshal Foch visited the Grand Canyon. The escorting dignitary hung breathlessly on the Marshal's words as he turned to him after a long scrutiny of the depths below.

"Now," he thought, "I shall hear something worthy of passing along to my children and my grandchildren."

Observed the Marshal, "What a beautiful place to drop one's mother-in-law!"

★

The beggar had taken his stand by a railway station. He accosted a well-dressed man who was dashing past.

"Sorry, I'm in a hurry now," replied the man, "but I'll give you something tomorrow."

"No, that won't do," said the beggar, curtly. "You can't imagine how much money I've lost giving credit like that."

★

There's something very "catty" about the following! A woman squeezed ahead of Beatrice Lillie in a butcher's shop and ordered two-shillings-worth of cats' meat. She then turned to Miss Lillie and said: "I hope you don't mind my being served first?"

"Why, of course not, darling," Miss Lillie replied. "If you're 'that' hungry."

★

Rudyard Kipling was one of the best-paid writers of his time. According to the best calculations, he received on average six shillings a word.

One day he received from a prankster the following letter:—

"Dear Sir.—I enclose six shillings Please send me a word."

Kipling responded "Thanks."

★

That Prima Donna

A laugh with the great in the "lower circle" is afforded by Gilbert, of Gilbert and Sullivan fame.

During a rehearsal of "Patience," the prima donna was nowhere to be found.

Gilbert himself went in search of her. At the back of the dress circle he met the theatre fireman and asked him if by chance he had seen anything of the missing singer.

"Oh, yes," said the man, "she's round behind."

"I'm well aware of that," replied Gilbert, "but where is she?"

★

Flights Of Fancy

Motorists, whenever involved in an accident, however trivial, invariably insist that the other fellow's to blame. In fact, the only part of their angelic makeup that is lacking is the wings! A former Lord Chief Justice of England said that the greater part of his judicial time was spent investigating collisions between propelled vehicles, each on its own side of the road, each sounding its horn, and each stationary.

'Fateful Formosa'

★

BY V. K. MURTI

FORMOSA is a large tear-drop-shaped island lying opposite the Chinese port of AMOY. It has an area of 13,890 square miles. Formosa is a natural fortress, covered by forest and jungle. Some of the mountains rise over 12,000 feet.

Sugar, rice, tea and camphor are the main products of the island.

It has a population of 6,500,000. 95 per cent Formosan Chinese, about 2 per cent mainland Chinese and the rest are natives, many of them still savage headhunters, living in inaccessible mountains.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek established the headquarters of the Nationalist Government of China at Taipei, the principal city of the island in last December. Formosa has become the last-ditch stand of the Nationalists, when, with the Chinese mainland under the Communist domination, Chiang's other major island stronghold, HAINAN, fell to invasion five months ago.

Chiang's Strength

Former senior Japanese Army Staff strategists were reported on Formosa helping Chiang to plan its defence. They joined Chiang in Chungking last year just before he fled from the mainland.

Chiang was estimated to have 12 crack divisions of 2,50,000 troops under the command of General SUN LI-JEN.

Military observers considered that Chiang's best chance of making a stand lay in his air force and his small and fairly efficient navy. The Nationalist air force can not boast of a brilliant record on the mainland; but in its attacks on shipping and strategic points in recent months, it seems to have found a new efficiency and fighting spirit.

Battle for Formosa has been recognised as the final showdown for Chiang Kai-shek still recovering from the ignominious defeats by the Chinese Communist Forces and political and financial corruption of his Nationalist regime.

Strategically the 230 miles—long island of Formosa is vrey important. About 100 miles from the Chinese mainland, it commands the South China coast and the rest of South-East Asia.

President Truman recently announced his decision to use the U.S. Fleet to prevent the invasion of Formosa.

Unless this was done, Japan could be outflanke dfrom the souht: and a base, which would be vital to the Western Powers in the event of another Pacific War, would fall into the hands of the Chinese Communist Government.

Latest Move

Formosa was ceded to the Japanese after the Sino-Japanese war of 1895. After the Second World War, at Cairo and Potsdam it was agreed that Formosa and all other territories snatched away by the Japanese from China were to be returned to China. But Washington and London are now devising ways and means of declaring the island of Formosa as Japanese territory on technical grounds that Formosa remains Japanese until the signing of a Peace Treaty with Japan. They are planning to place the island under the U.N. Trusteeship.

In the meanwhile the Chinese Communist Foreign Minister has protested to the U.N. against the presence of United States forces in Formosa as 'an open encroachment on the territory of the Republic of China' and as an act of 'aggression on the territory of China.'

The coming eventful weeks would decide the potency of the Anglo-American diplomacy and the fate of FORMOSA.

No Free Show

There's a delightful moral to be found in this story attributed to violinist Fritz Kreisler. The violinist was invited to dinner at the home of a wealthy socialite who was in the habit of making her artistic guests perform for their suppers.

"Bring your violin, too, Mr. Kreisler," she said.

"Oh, no, that would be pointless," said Kreisler.

"What do you mean?" demanded the matron.

"Well, you see, madam," replied Kreisler, "my violin is not hungry."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

"Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

EINSTEIN'S TRIBUTE TO THE MAHATMA

"A leader of his people," Einstein writes of Gandhi, "unsupported by any outward authority; a politician whose success rests not upon craft not the mastery of technical devices, but simply on the convincing power of his personality; a victorious fighter who has always scorned the use of force; a man of wisdom and humility, armed with resolve and inflexible consistency who has devoted all his strength to the uplifting of his people and the betterment of their lot; a man who has confronted the brutality of Europe with the dignity of the simple human being, and thus at all times risen superior.

"Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

THIS is Albert Einstein's estimate of the Mahatma in his latest book "Out of My Later Years" Philosophical Library, New York 4.75 dollars.

In these essays, one of the great intellects of science shares with us his musings and conclusions in widely varied fields. The Book presents Einstein's views in six general sections, entitled: Convictions and Beliefs; Science; Public Affairs; Science and Life; Personalities; and My People the Jews.

In his gallery of "personalities", Einstein pays tribute to seven famous scientists: Newton, Kepler, Marie Curie Max Planck, Paul Langevin, Walther Nernst, Paul Ehrenfest; to one humanitarian and pacifist: Carl von Ossietzky; and to one towering spiritual figure: Mahatma Gandhi.

A Self-Portrait

In one essay, "Self Partrait", Einstein writes: "Of what is significant in one's own existence one is hardly aware, and it certainly should not bother 'he other fellow. What does a fish know about the water in which he swims all his life?

"I live in that solitude which is painful in youth, but delicious in the years of maturity."

From his essay on "Ethics": "It is the privilege of man's moral genius, impersonated by inspired individuals, to advance ethical axioms which are so comprehensive and so well founded that men will accept them as grounded in the vast mass of their individual emotional experiences. Ethical axioms are found and tested not very differently from the axioms of science. Truth is that which stands the test of experience."

Education Of Youth

Einstein's essay on "Education" reveals his concern for tne wise instruction of youth. He writes:

Sometimes one sees in the school simply the instrument for transferring a maximum quantity of knowledge to the growing generation. But that is not right. Knowledge is dead; the school, however serves the living . . Words are and remain an empty sound, and the road to perdition has ever been accompanied by lip service to an ideal. Personalities are not formed by what is heard and said, but by labour and activity.

"The most important method of education accordingly has always consisted of that in which the pupil is urged to actual performance...Behind every achievement exists the motivation. The same work may owe its origin to fear and compulsion, or to ambitious desire for authority and distinction or to loving interest in the object and a desire for truth and understanding, and thus to that divine curiosity which every healthy child possesses, but which is often early weakened.

Darwin's Theories Misapplied

"Darwin's theory of the struggle for existence and the selectivity connected with it has been cited by many persons as authorization for encouragement of the competitive spirit. They have tried to prove pseudo-scientifically the necessity of the destructive economic struggle of competition between individuals. But this is wrong, because man owes his strength in the struggle for existence to the thmt"fact that he is a socially living animal. As little as a battle between single ants of an ant-hill is essential for survival, just so little is this the case with the individual members of a human, community.

"Therefore one should guard against preaching to the young man success, in the customary sense, as the aim of life. For a successful man is he who receives a great deal from his fellowmen, usually incomparably more than his corresponding service to them. The value of a man, however, should be seen in what he gives and not in what he is able to receive.

"The most important motive for work in the school and in life is the pleasure in work, pleasure in its result, and the knowledge of the value of the result to the community. Such a psychological foundation leads to a joyous desire for the highest possessions of man—knowledge and artistlike workmanship.

Pleasure Of Work

"The awakening of these productive psychological powers is certainly less easy than is the practice of force or the awakening of individual ambition, but is the more valuable for it. The point is to develop the childlike inclination for play and the childlike desire for recognition and to guide the child over to important fields for society. If a school succeed in working successfully from such points of view, it will be highly honored by the rising generation, and the tasks given by the school will be gladly submitted to as a sort of gift. I have known children who prefer schooltime to vacations.

"The wit was not wrong who said: 'Education is that which remains, even if one has forgotten everything he learned in school.

Incurious About God

One notes sadly that the world's greatest theoretic physicist brings to his essay on Religion no individual enrichment. Marching tamely, with the rank and file of modern scientists so far as religion is concerned, Einstein feels himself "emancipated" from dependence on a "personal God." ("It seems to me that science purifies the religious impulse of the dross of its anthropomorphism" — p. 29); his "thoughts" on religion are repetitions of the hollow cliches of the Humanists.

It was not by meek trust in the validity of other men's opinions that the epoch-making Theory of Relativity was born! In contrast to that creative independence, that power of original thought, Einstein's attitude is incurious towards the Grand Problems: God. Extolling the "rational understanding", he writes (p. 29): "The grandeur of reason incarnate in existence....in its profoundest depths is inaccessible to man."

Were, then, all the prophets liars? With unanimous voice they have declared, out of the wealth and the wonder of personal experience, not only that man's high duty and destiny is to know God, but that God and man are essentially one.—"Self Realisation."

MIRACLE MAN

RAJ-JYOTISHI

JYOTISH-SAMRAT PANDIT SRI RAMESH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA, JYOTISHARNAB, M.R.A.S. (London) of International fame, President of the world renowned Baranashi Pandit Maha Sabha of Benares and All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society of Calcutta has won unique fame not only in India but throughout the world (e.g., in England, America, Africa, Australia, China, Japan, Malaya, Java, Singapore etc.) and many notable persons from every nook and corner of the world have sent unsolicited testimonials acknowledging his mighty and supernatural powers.

This powerfully gifted greatest Astrologer & Palmist, Tantric can tell at a glance all about one's past, present and future and with the help of Yogic and Tantric powers can heal diseases which are the despair of Doctors and Kavirajas redressing the pernicious influence of evil stars, can help people to win difficult law suits and insure safety from dangers, prevent childlessness and free people of family unhappiness.

DESPAIRED PERSONS ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO TEST THE POWERS OF PANDITJI.

WONDERFUL TALISMANS (GUARANTEED)

IN CASE OF FAILURE MONEY REFUNDED

DHANADA KAVACHA OR THE ROTHSCHILD TALISMAN

Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggle and Lakshmi resides at his house and gives him son, fame, vast wealth, long life, all round prosperity in life. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a king (as written in Tantra). Price Rs. 7-10. Special with speedy effects Rs. 29-11. Super-special with extraordinary life-long effects Rs. 129-11.

BAGALAMUKHI KAVACHA:—To overcome enemies it is unique. The wearer gets promotion in service and succeeds in pleasing higher officials. In winning civil or criminal suits it is unparalleled. This is also a preventive to any accident or danger. Rs. 9-2, Special with speedy effects Rs. 34-2. (The Bhowal Kumar, Winner of the Sensational Bhowal case wore this Kavacha) Super-special with life-long effects Rs. 184-4.

MOHINI KAVACHA:—Enables arch foes to become friends and friends more friendly. Rs. 11-8. Special with speedy effects Rs. 34-2. Super-special with extraordinary life-long effects Rs. 387-14.

NRISINGHA KAVACHA:—It cures all sorts of female diseases (Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, Dismenorrhoea, Menstrual troubles, pain in abdomen) and saves from devil and evil spirits, etc. Price Rs. 7-5. Special for speedy action Rs. 13-9. Super-special with life-long effects Rs 63-9

SARASWATI KAVACHA:—Those who failed repeatedly in examinations due to loss of memory should wear it. Price Rs 9-9 Special Rs 38-9 Super one producing life-long good result Rs. 427-13.

DETAILED CATALOGUE WITH TESTIMONIALS FREE ON REQUEST

JUST OUT: JUST OUT!!

A wonderful Astrological book in English

"MYSTERY OF THE MONTH YOU ARE BORN"

by Jyotish Samrat:—Deals exhaustively with the following:—Health, Luck, Longevity, Mental out-look & character of the Native month by month, Native's probable activities throughout life, selection of life's partner, friends & lines of professions of the Native and many other important factors of life which every Native should know of. It is an invaluable book to be preserved in every house-hold. A golden opportunity for the poor and the rich alike. Don't miss it. Price Rs. 3-8 only Postage Re. 1 extra. Book order with full advance. No V.P.P.

ALL-INDIA ASTROLOGICAL & ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

(Registered) (ESTD. IN 1907 A.D.)

(The biggest, most reliable and oldest in India and the Far East)

HEAD OFFICE: 105 (B), Grey Street, "Basanta Nivas", Calcutta 5.

Consultation Hours—8-30 A.M.—11 A.M. Phone B.B. 3685

BRANCH OFFICE: 47, Dharamtola Street (Wellington Sq. Junction)

Calcutta—13. Phone: Central 4065. Consultation Hours—5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

LONDON OFFICE: Mr. M. A. Curtis, 7-A, Westway, Raynes Park, London.

SOVIET GUN IN U. N. ASSEMBLY

Mr. Warren Austin, the U.S. delegate displaying a Russian Sub-machinegun bearing the year of manufacture 1950, to the United Nations Security Council, to support the report of Gen. MacArthur on Korea, on Soviets' supplying arms to North Koreans.

LAND OF GOLDEN RIVERS!

If There Is Paradise On Earth It Is Tibet!

BY BONNY CORREA

WHILE Korea has been the doormat for warring nations who have entered and made their exit from the Chinese main land, Tibet the mountain-girt country tucked away in the snow-capped Himalayas has always been considered an oyster which must be pried open if it is to yield its priceless pearl of life that so many travellers, explorers and philosophers covet.

Fabled in James Hilton's book, "Lost Horizon", and motion picture of that name, as 'Shangri-la,—the paradise on Earth', and extolled by numerous travellers and explorers, Tibet, a closed and mysterious land, has always distrusted the foreigner trying to unravel the secrets of its exotic land and monasteries. Various were the ruses and tricks adopted by some of the explorers who attempted to gain entrance into this colourful land of flowers, butterflies and monasteries.

Today with the Communist hordes rolling southward in Asia it seems that although the Chinese will not invade Tibet, as the Tibetan delegation in Delhi on its way to Peking recently asserted, they may be attempting to open up this oyster to throw in it an irritant by way of its Communist ideology and thus try to obtain a cultured pearl of their own making. To the report that the Peking Government intended to liberate Tibet, the leader of the Tibetan delegation in Delhi, Mr. Tsepon Snakappa had this to say: "We want to know the meaning of the word 'liberation'". Lowell Thomas, noted American commentator and travel writer who recently made a tour of Tibet stated that Tibet hates Communism and is of opinion it would play a significant role if the Red Tide is to be stemmed in Asia.

Tibet, a kind of inland fortress surrounded by mountain barriers, is so difficult a country that the steppe-conquerors of various periods in history have usually avoided it completely. And this mysterious land of peaks and Lamas has enjoyed practical autonomy, in spite of varying relations, chiefly diplomatic with China, and to some extent with Britain through India, and even at times with Russia.

To get inside knowledge of mysterious Tibet a great piece of melodramatic spy-work was resorted to by Indian explorers from 1863 onwards when foreigners were systematically excluded. As part of their standard equipment they carried prayer wheels, but instead of prayers they contained rolls of blank paper on which the intrepid explorers noted down their observations of this mysterious country. In a land of religion and prayer where rosaries formed the personal wear of the inhabitants and were used as an abacus for counting, the explorers instead used the beads of their rosaries to count each hundred paces and so helped to map out the terrain which so far was a blank spot on the Survey of India maps. This was a dangerous and difficult assignment. For if the suspicions of the Tibetans were aroused, these Indian exporers were bound to be expelled or severely dealt with, as happened to so many others who tried to snoop around in this forbidden Lama land.

The best known of these Indian explorers were Pandit Nain Singh, Pandit Krishna, originally known as A. K., (styled secret-agent-fashion from the first and last letters of his name transposed) and U-gyen Gya-tso or U.G.

Nain Singh made two remarkable journeys to Tibet. In the first after an ineffectual attempt by way of Nepal, he travelled by Manasarowar Lake, and the road thence eastward parallel to the course of the Tsangpo, reaching Lhasa on January 10, 1866, and leaving on April 21, 1867. On the second trip he started from Ladakh crossing the gigantic plateau by Tenri, Nor and other great lakes again reaching Lhasa in November 1867. In 1878 A-K also visited Lhasa stayed for a year returning to India in 1882.

Teacher's Achievement

It was Gya-tso, a Tibetan of Sikkim who taught Tibetan in a Darjeeling school that secured permission from the Tibetan authorities for Sarat Chandra Das, a Bengali school master at Darjeeling to visit the monastery at Tashi-Lunpo where he was enrolled as a student. Sarat Das did some valuable researches and also brought back from his journeys a large number of books in Tibetan and Sanskrit, some of which he edited and published. When the Tibetans got wind of these explorations, particularly that of Sarat Das they became still more incensed with the "Strong Power that came nearer and nearer and now explored their country".

Although in the first half of the eighteenth century various Capuchin and Franciscan Friars appeared to

The oyster that is Tibet hemmed in by Russia and China on two sides.

VERY FEW WON THE RACE FOR LHASA

have passed freely between Calcutta and Lhasa, it is recorded that during the 19th century Tibet put up a 'Keep Out' sign for Europeans, who were systematically prevented from entering the country or speedily expelled, if found in it. It is interesting to note that the first Englishman to enter Tibet was George Bogle, a writer in the employ of the East India Company, who in 1774 came on an embassy to the Tashi Lama from Warren Hastings, the far-sighted Governor-General of India.

British Envoy

But it was as late as 1920, nearly a century and half later that the Englishman was officially welcomed and invited to Lasha, and only after political relations between Britain and Tibet were running smoother and purged of all distrust and suspicion. He was Mr. (later Sir) Charles Bell, the British representative in Tibet, who was deputed to Lhasa at the request of the Tibetan Government. And it was as an outcome of this visit and the growing friendliness of the two governments that the forbidden city of Lhasa was linked by telegraph in 1922. The subsequent cordial relations between the two powers was also due to the hospitable treatment which the Dalai Lama received at the hands of the British when he found shelter at Darjeeling from the Chinese who had overrun his country in 1910.

In passing, it may also be mentioned that after the outbreak of World War I the Tibetans offered a thousand soldiers to fight on the British side.

Among the European explorers who made their way stealthily into Tibet, the Abbe Huc mentions an Englishman William Moorcroft, who made a journey into Tibet in the neighbourhood of Lake Manasarowar in 1812 and another in 1824 and lived in Lhasa for 12 years disguised as a Muslim.

Race For Lhasa

W. W. Rockhill, an American with great qualifications for Tibetan exploration who knew the language and history coupled with a training in scientific exploration made two journeys between 1889-1892. His visit added immensely to the world's knowledge of this legendary land. Prince Henry d'Orelans followed in 1899, M. Bonavolot in 1891, the Littledales in 1893, Capt. Deasey in 1896 Lt. Malcolm in 1896 and at the turn of the century Sir Auriel Stein. All nearly all it is recorded, tried to reach Lhasa, but none succeeded. So thorough were the precautions taken by the Tibetans to guard against such an event. The Littledales came nearest, being stopped 80 miles north of the forbidden city.

Tibet is literally on the roof of the world and consists of table-lands averaging 14,000 feet above the sea. Bordering it are the frontiers of Mangolia, China, Kashmir and India through which the traveller communicates with the country.

A curtain of mountains scalable at a few points only shuts it from other lands. The nuances of climate and physical conditions between India and Tibet, however, are so marked as would not be conducive to promote intercourse between the inhabitants of both these countries. There is a sharp line of demarcation in the social aspects and conditions of life on either side of the mountainous curtain.

Marriage Customs

Tibet has a population of 3,000,000 people who lead a simple life in which religion is the prime consideration. Most of the people are celebates who live in monasteries. Polyandry is practised to a certain extent—the brothers in a family in such case have a wife in common. Though monogamy, polyandry and polygamy are all common in Tibet, there are few

TIME TO THINK WITHOUT BEING DRIVEN

monasteries in Tibet where monks and nuns live together.

And although the majority of Tibetan manasteries inspire strict vows of cellbacy, there are two at Gyangtse and another at Ratung, according to Lowell Thomas, where both sexes dwell together bringing up all babies born there in the service of the Buddha.

Religion is the staff of life for the average Tibetan, and one that moulds and influences his daily life. A good Buddhist believes that he can escape the continuous cycle of re-birth through reincarnation and attain Buddhist heaven—Nirvana. An incarnation may be born in any house however humble. For example, the Dalai Lama, the religious and secular head, has often incarnated in the family of a peasant. A sinful life on the other hand will lead him down the ladder to live again in the form of a beggar or worse still some sort of animal or insect. Like the Jains of India, the Buddhist monks sweep the paths where they walk lest they might inadvertently tread on an insect, they carry a filter so that the water they drink might be cleared of animalcules that might otherwise may be killed by being swallowed.

Incarnation Belief

The religious belief of incarnation is also found in the legendary tradition which says that the Tibetan was decended from a monkey into whose body had entered the Compassionate Spirit known as Chen-re-si in Tibet and Avalokitesvara in India. Thus spirit with a she-devil produced the first Tibetan offspring.

The ruler of Tibet is the Dalai Lama, who lives in Lhasa and is nominally supreme both in civil and religious affairs. However, he is no Pope and has no inherent right to define dogma than any of his clergy. As the present Dalai Lama has not attained majority—18 years—to take over the throne, a regent governs. The Dalai Lama is supposed to be chosen by the heads of three Buddhist monasteries (Ganden, Sera and Drepung) with the help of the state oracle at Lhasa. The second Lama of the Tibetan church is the head of the monastery of Tashi-Lhunpo, near Shigatse and this Tashi Lama is held by some Tibetans to have spiritual authority higher than that of Dalai Lama.

Chinese 'Amban'

Until 1912, the Amban or representative of China had a share in government and in the selection of Dalai Lama, but that year with the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution and disorder and confusion among the Chinese troops stationed in Tibet, the Tibetans were able to drive away the Chinese and regain most of their country. Ever since then Tibet has maintained her independence.

Though demarcation between the ways of life in Tibet and India has been sharp and varied, at least on the high plane of religion it has met. In A.D. 1013 when Buddhism was reviving in Tibet, history records that the Indian Pandit Dharmapala came to Tibet with several of his disciples. And in 1042 a still greater Indian Buddhist came. He was Atisha, who left his monastery at Vikrama Sila when he was 59 years to go to Tibet where he died 14 years later. Atisha is known in Tibet as the "Precious Lord".

Since much of Tibet is rock or frozen ground, hard for most of the year few corpses are buried in Tibet. Up above the timber line, fuel is too precious to waste on cremations. Most of the dead are carried high up the mountains with great ceremony and skill and there dismembered and their remains are tossed to the ever-present vultures.

Meeting Tibetans has always been a wonderful experience for the traveller and explorer. Here is a typical comment from Marco Pallis, the well known author and explorer. "From the moment we began to have dealings with the Tibetans", he says, "we felt ourselves in sympathetic company". "From the outset we felt that here was something entirely new and that we had stepped right out of the circle of influence that had enclosed our lives hitherto".

The Tibetans wear a colourful dress.

(Continued on page 27)

Mystery Of Bird Migration

Penguins Swim 1800 Miles At A Stretch

BY D. GUNSTON

BIRDS are not the only wild creatures which migrate, or travel long distances to reach better food supplies, but because they have the advantage of being able to fly, they can do so much more often and more spectacularly. Sometimes the distances birds cover whilst migrating are enormous. The Arctic tern, a slim, gull-like bird of the cold polar regions, regularly migrates from the snowy wastes around the South Polar seas to those around the North Polar seas. It thinks nothing of flying right from one end of the globe to the other—all on a pair of wings not much more than eighteen inches across.

A penguin picked up on the beach in South Africa must have come from the lonely island of Tristan da Cunha, home of the origin family of penguins to which it belonged. But as penguins cannot fly, and this island is 1,800 miles from where it was found, it must have swum all the way.

Birds possessing great powers of sustained flight similarly travel for many thousands of miles without mishap. Ducks and geese fly regularly from their winter-feeding grounds in Scotland, Denmark and Holland, from the loneliest tundra of the far north-east of Siberia. If the return journey each spring is included, they cross a vast continent twice every year. Even so small a bird as the lapwing has been known to fly the Atlantic, while tiny wrens regularly cross the North Sea in both directions. Swallows and martins which nest in England barns and houses in May, spend more than half the year in West Africa.

Song-Birds

All the summer songbirds come from North and West Africa, and many of them from even further south, and they make the long and arduous journey twice in a few short summer months. Quite a number of different species have been proved to return not only to the same country, but actually to the same nests. It is possible to check up on swallows and other birds by marking them with light aluminium rings round their legs, each ring bearing a different number.

But if you ask: how is it all done? How do they find their way? no one will be able to tell you completely. For migration is still a mystery, perhaps the greatest mystery in all nature; certainly one of the most baffling. It seems possible that all birds possess some strange sixth sense that enables them to cross continents without getting lost.

They cannot rely wholly on landmarks, on rivers and mountain ranges to guide them, for most migratory flights take place at night. The possibility of having experienced or specially gifted birds as leaders to the big flocks is also ruled out, for many birds, the cuckoo among them, leave their nesting countries early in the season, while their young remain behind until later. Yet the young birds, which have never flown any distance before, find their way to warmer countries—and back—unerringly. Lots of birds do meet with accidents and disaster when migrating, and sudden storms may play havoc with their flights. But the majority always get through—otherwise we would not see them every year. (APS).

Tea-Time In The Zoo

Despite the almost universal popularity of tea, people may still be surprised to learn that a Sulphur Crested Cockatoo is the latest convert to the habit. Pictured here is SCATTY, one of those impressive creatures, having his 'dish' direct from the spout of a tea pot in his home at the London Zoo.

Bananas As Big As Elephant's Trunk

BY 'N'

DO you want to grow pomegranate fruits out of plantain stalks? Would you like to have a mango tree in the form of a creeper? Will you not be delighted to have your mangoes as big as cocoanuts and your plantains as long and as stout as the trunks of elephants? And, would it not surprise your neighbour in the garden next door, if a certain plant whose seed you planted today sprouts up, becomes big and bears fruits and flowers the day after?

IF any amateur gardener wants to try any of the above experiments, all that he has to do is to refer to an old Sanskrit book, the ABHILASHITARATHA - CHINTAMANI and follow the direction that are given in it. The portion devoted in that work for gardening, containing directions for doing the most impossible and the most amazing of tricks with seeds, plants, flowers and fruits, reads like an extract from a mediaeval book of European witchcraft.

The book in which these 'hints' on gardening are given is an old Sanskrit work. Its long name, ABHILASHITARTHA - CHINTAMANI, when translated into English, will become the BOON-STONE OF ALL DESIRABLE KNOWLEDGE. The work was written in the 11th century A. D. by Somadeva, III, a Chalukyan king of South India. This BOON-STONE OF ALL DESIRABLE KNOWLEDGE is a veritable encyclapadia and it contains in the form of verses, almost everything that was known at that time.

It has in it such diverse subjects as social service, manufacture of idols, astrology, training of elephants, alchemy, marriage, liquor and beverages, music, manufacture of perfumes, gardening picture-drawing, cooking, cock-fighting and arithemetic.

Mango Creeper!

Its chapter on gardening holds one spell-bound with the audacious manner in which the author gives direction for such miracles as making pomegranates grow out of plantain trees or converting a mango tree into a creeper. To get pomegranates out of plantain trees, all that one has to do is to water the trees with "the flesh and serum of Kola (a variety of boar) and decoction of the An-Kola bark (Alangium Hexapetalum)" For the mango magic, the directions are: When the root of a mango tree is manured with the decoction of Ankola, the flesh of a dog and the milk of a goat mixed with oil-cake, the trees will take the form of a vine and bear fruit always."

Horticulture is also treated in great detail in the book. The following few examples should impress the gardener.

"The Asoka tree (Jonesia Asoka Roxbernimba) will bear fruits, tender leaves and flowers when kicked by a beautiful maiden with her leg. The maiden must be wearing a bracelet on her leg."

"The Tilaka tree will have flowers immediately if beaten with a cane, while the Syama creeper, if it refuses to flower, should be married with all ceremony to a tree close-by".

Flower Colour Control

To produce white flowers from some plants like Japa, Asoka, and Mallika, which usually bear coloured flower, all that one has to do is to 'water their roots with milk." Any plant, producing flowers, will have them coloured red if "they are besmeared, when young, with honey and clarified butter and wound round with a thread."

The lotus, as we all know, grows one flower per stalk. To double the yield, the BOON-STONE says, all that one has to do is to "smear the roots of the plant with honey and clarified butter and manure it with mire and a powder called as Kalaya."

Treatment of seeds occupies a number of verses in the book. According to the author, all seeds, "kept in the oil of Nrisamsa and Ankola for seven days and sown in a soil wetted with 'thunderstone" will sprout immediately, within a few moments of planting". An alternative method is to wet the seeds "with milk mixed with the flesh and serum of fish and boar."

For the seeds of the tamarind, a more elaborate formula is given and the author has not hesitated even to prescribe human flesh as one of the ingredients. He says:

"A single seed of a tamarind tree kept for seven days in milk mixed with the serum of fish and boar and with seasamum oil and besmeared with the ashes of BIRI-HATI and TILAKONDA trees, will when sown, sprout at once and bear fruits. The fruits will be very big when the trees is watered with water mixed with human flesh and with the powder of ivory."

Fruits, Non-Stop

To produce fruits on a tree at all times of the year, the author gives the following directions

"To bear fruits always, the branches of a fruit-bearing tree should be wound with a cloth in seven rounds and at the joint of the trunk and branches, should be covered with the skins of deer and elephants."

For abundance, sweetness and size of fruits, there are plenty of directions to follow. What will strike one as very peculiar in the directions given by the author is the rather free use of animal matter?flesh, fat, serum and bones for the garden. It is left for an enterprising gardener to investigate whether such animal matter, especially flesh, has any good effect on plants. Bones, however, is an excellant manure, as we all know.

"Perfume caused by the burning of fish, clarified butter white mustard and plantain leaves will be conductive to the abundance of fruits."

Or the gardener can try this: "Trees watered with the decoction of Ankola mixed with clarified butter and honey and with the fat of parrots and deer will produce abundance of fruits in all seasons."

For creepers, the author says:—"Creepers manured with the dung of cocks and the serum and flesh of horse will bear abundant sweet fruits."

For pomegranates, oranges and mangoes, the treatment is very much non-vegetarian:

"Pomegrante trees manured

(Continued on Page 28)

Two Years And a Century.

Father Of Indian Nation As I Knew Him

By Dr. M. Hafiz Syed, Ph. D., D. Ltt.

IT has taken a very long time for Mahatma Gandhi to acquire this unique position in the history of the evolution of the ideal of a common Indian nation with such prominence as has not fallen to the lot of another leader of India past or present. What was the secret of his success, it may naturally be asked. ..The answer to this relevant question is clearly found revealed in the various stages of the strenuous and event'full life of Mahatmaji.

As soon as he was awakened to his higher sense of duty and took the guidance of his life in his own hands, the first thing that he did was to train his own will bit by bit, gradually and systematically, to such an extent that to quote J. S. Mill, it became "completely fashioned." Side by side with the discipline of his will to obey the diciates of his inner oice, popularly called conscience or higher self, he developed his intuition.

Armed with these two moral and spiritual weapons he started his public career of social and political service. The first field of his selfless service was South Africa where he had gone to start his legal practice.

One need not state in detail all that he did to serve his fellow beings there. His constant habit of self-analysis and self-introspection had made his mind sufficiently clear, critical and far-seeing. He clearly realised the humiliating position which his less fortunate country-men were occupying in a foreign land. It is well-known now Indian labourers were subjected to innumerable hardships and social tyranny. There in the midst of storm and stress which he was facing along with his brethren, he conceived a hitherto unknown ideal of Satyagraha, non-violent passive resistence—an instrument of redeeming one's honour and rights ad strenuously struggling without causing any hurt to others to achieve the goal of social and political freedom.

We all know that it was there in South Africa that he learned and taught otehrs the noble lession of selfless service, in other words, living in the lives of others and constant activity for the welfare of all beings without any regard for the fruit of action. These moral qualities developed in him complete surrender to the divine will and doing public service as an offering on the altar of His love.

By the time he returned to his motherland he was fully equipped with the requisite qualities of unshakeable character, single minded devotion to the service of God and man. Here in India be entered the political area and started his campaign against Britsih Imperialism and all that it stood for.

Rowlatt Act Raj

I had the inestimable privilege of knowing him since 1919, when he started his campaign gainst the Rowlatt Bill. I shall never forget his call to his countrymen to join his Satyagraha movement against this highly objectionable bill. The response to it, in the first instance, in Bombay city itself was most encouraging. A number of people accepted the conditions laid down by Mahatmaji to pursue this struggle; a good few of them found themselves unequal to the task and consequently backed out. The few valiant ones remained steadfast to the cause and they followed the lead of their master loyally and unflinchingly. The die was cast and the movement was started. The fact that a number of his people gradually deserted his cause did not disturb his mind. He gladly tolerated their seceding and went on with his mission without uttering a word of disapproval or dispraise.

Some years after this contact with Mahatmaji I again had the good fortune of meeting him in 1923 when he underwent a major operation for appendicitis. While he was canvalescing in Sasoon Hospital, Poona, Mr. C. F. Andrews was attending on him, and I used to join him in his evening walk. During this short period of his stay in Poona what struck me most was his constant care and solicitude for the poor people and their sufferings. Forgetting his own personal discomfort and ill-health he kept himself constantly in touch with the affairs of his country and all that was happening to his countrymen. His advice was frequently sought. I distinctly remember how a Muslim gentleman approached him with a request to pursuade his would-be wife to whom he was betrothed to adopt Swadeshism and not to buy foreign goods. That was the condition on which hinged their future matrimonial happiness. Mahatmaji gladly found time to talk to that lady and her mother who were converted to his way of thinking. Ten years later in 1933 when he decided to start his historic fast during his incarceration in Central Yeravada Jail in Poona, I called on him in the company of late lamented Sarojini Naidu and argued with him as to why he was going to undertake this dangerous fast which may prove fatal to his precious life. The only answer he gave was that spirit was mightier than matter and that no harm would be done to the real man in him. Further, I pointed out to him that in the past history of India no sage or seer had ever resorted to a fast of the duration which he was contemplating to undertake. On hearing my remark he went into deep mediation and instead of his saying a word, one of his devotees unhesitatingly said "Don't you know that he is a law unto himself. Why should he follow the example of any sage past or present?" That remark of his completely silenced me, and I had no further ground to prolong this conversation.

Fast And A Marriage

During the course of this fast of twenty-one days, I visited him fairly frequently and I found that his mental poise was not at all influenced by his frail and starving body. On the sixteenth or seventeenth day his power of resistance had considerably waned and he found it difficult to whisper a word or two. The day when he was to break his fast, he insisted through gesture that a portion of sacred scriptures of various religions should be read before he sipped orange juice. It was Dr. M. A. Ansari, I distinctly remember, who read some verses from the Holy Quran.

It was soon after the termination of this unforgettable fast that we were agreeably surprised to learn that he had decided to marryiage of his son Devdas Gandhi with Rajaji's daughter. The wedding was performed one early morning at 4 a.m. I was privileged to witness this function also.

Once again in 1946, I contested him through correspondence and asked him to persuade the leaders of Muslim League to leave aside the word Pakistan and adopt any other word in its place to satisfy their demand of the division of India into two parts. I respectfully pointed out to him that the word Pakistan may perhaps be taken in its literal sense as offensive by non-Muslims in India. He graciously replied that that was not the meaning which one should read into it. The word Pakistan was made up of letters which stood for Punjab, Assam, Kabul, Sindh and etc. His explanation of the word Pakistan hardly satisfied me. This shows how overgenerous he was to the rival political organisations. My last contact with him was in the middle of September 1947 when I wrote an article in defence of his friendly attitude towards Muslims and Harijans in which I quoted chapter and verse from the ancient scriptures of the Hindus which bore testimony to all his doings and well meant action for the uplift and amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. He did me the honour of reading an advanced copy of it and had it published in the "Hindustan Times."

Curtain Gives Way

When the fatal blow of a misguided communalist was hurled at him, his passing away was universally mourned; some of the leading Urdu newspapers such as 'Inqilab" and 'Zamindar' of Lahore and elsewhere frankly confessed that they had misunderstood Mahatmaji upto that time and that it was only after his disappearance from human sight that they realised fully his moral greatness and superiority over other leaders of India and Pakistan.

They honestly looked upon him as the true well-wisher and friend of Muslim community in India. But for him and his timely help, worst things would have happened, and not a single Muslim soul would have been spared in the historic city of Delhi and its suburbs.

During the days when he was freely moving about in different parts of Delhi to bring about better understanding between the two great communities, some PARDA-NASHIN (veiled) Muslim ladies visited him not only to have his DARSHAN but to acquaint him with certain sad facts which they wished him to investigate. The Mahatma in his usual pleasant way asked them if they looked upon him as good as to be their own father. They unhesitatingly replied in the affirmative. Mahatmaji further asked them if that was true why did they appear before him in Parda. On hearing this they lifted up their veil and freely talked to him as daughters address their fathers.

This was the greatness of the man who deserved in the true sense of the word the highest appellation of the Father of the Indian Nation. It is freely acknowledged even by his political adversaries that the Mahatma had an all-embracing love for all his countrymen—nay all mankind without any distinction of caste, creed, sex, colour or race. He had implicit and unshakeable faith in divine dispensation, the fatherhood of God, and its direct corollary brotherhood of man. He had great and genuine respect for various religions of the world. He believed in the essential unity of all religions and on every function in which he took direct part he insisted that verses from the sacred scriptures of all faiths should be unreservedly read and heard respectfully. He was a great social leveller. He treated high and low alike.

It was to show his practical symnathy with the poverty-stricken masses of India that he invariably travelled in the third class and contented himself with two pieces of handwoven cloth to cover his body.

He stuck to this principle of his life unwaveringly, not only in India but also in England which he visited during the Round Table Conference in 1931-32. I vividly remember having seen him covering his body with two unstitched pieces of cloth, one woollen and another cotton with no socks or an overcoat. When he arrived at Folkestone he was asked by the Custom authorities what was his vocation and what the content of his belongings. He unhesitatingly asserted that he was a mere farmer and had no property beyond a dish, a pocket watch, a spoon and two or three pieces of cloth. During his stay in London he was lodged in a small house separate by itself where he conducted his evening prayers and exhorted the people present there exactly in the way he did in India.

One evening while attending his prayers, I noticed that soon after his prayers the time for his evening meal had come when he without a demur started eating his nuts and fruits. While he was leaving London he presented the two constables appointed by the British Government to look after him, with two watches as a token of his regard for the services rendered to him.

Although Mahatmaji fought tooth and nail against the highhandedness of British people in India and utterly disliked their bureaucratic ways he did not dislike Englishmen as such. What he disliked was the system of their Government. He had many genuine admirers and friends of his among the English people for whose social behaviour he had high regard.

It will not be out of place to cite a few more facts to prove how as a loving father he cared for the wellbeing of what he used to call 'Daridranarayan'.

His waking and sleeping dream was the betterment of their pitiable condition. One essential need of theirs is food and clothing.

In one place he says "Cloth famine can and ought to be averted by telling the millions to spin and weave in their own villages, the state supply them with cotton, where it is not grown or available, and with the simple instruments of production on higher or long-term purchase. Mills cannot find employment for the millions of unemployed villagers. The educative value of the 'Charkha' is not to be surpassed."

In another place he wisely remarks "Hunger knows no law and bread—or rather grain—riots are sure to break out all over the country, if energetic benevolent measures are not taken in time".

In order to prevent starvation and put an end to the sufferings of the people he says, "It is the duty of the Government to protect people from hunger and exploitation. Food should be regulated scientifically so that there

Continued On Page 27)

'Something To Counter'

LIES
BIGGER AND LOUDER
LIES
LIES
LIES
LIES
LIES
MORE LIES
LIES
LIES
LIES
LIES

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Wading Through Junk-Piles

PAPA AND THE GOOD OLD DAYS

IT is queer how many times collectors are accosted by hopefuls who come with tales of the terrific fortunes that have been bequeathed them by their dear departed ancestors—all in postage stamps. As a matter of fact, there have been cases where men and women have delved into the junk-pile and come up with the long forgotten scraps of a bygone era—scraps that are now worth their weight in gold or diamonds.

But these are things that happen once in a lifetime, like chasing after a rainbow and finding a pot of gold at the end of it for all the trouble. What is likely to happen—and this is true in almost every case—is that when a fellow comes to a dealer clutching an album and tells him that it is two hundred years old and has a stamp in it that paid postage for Alexander the Great or goodness knows who, the dealer can be pretty sure that it is the usual 'father's' collection.

Stamps And Father

Now I don't know what fathers were like some years ago. But nowadays, the majority of these "father's" lots is nothing but waste paper. Just with this article in mind, I have hung around various dealers, and found that whenever someone comes around and claims that his collection is an antique and an heirloom, it is junk. And the worse the collection, the more is the antiquity claimed on its behalf.

But when chaps come with accumulations that they say are given them by friends at school, We can be pretty certain that our hopes will not be dashed to the ground. We at least know where we stand. Being a schoolboy's lot, nobody expects very much and everybody is pleasantly surprised when it turns out to be worth twenty of thirty rupees.

Age No Matter

Too many modern collectors imagine that age alone gives value. The main reason why some stamps become rarities and others remain static for decades is that the former stamps were issued for a strictly limited period, while the latter were current for years.

I have discussed this in a previous article in detail, but it can bear repetition. The 1882 stamps of the East India Company prove the point. India is a large country and the stamps in question being in use for almost two decades, were used in their millions, with the result that shops are flooded with them even now, and they fetch only a fraction of a fictitious catalogue value.

Brush With An Heirloom

With regard to these "father's" collections, here is something that happened to a friend of mine some years ago. He was about eighteen at the time, and when he heard that his great grandmother's stamps were to be sold, he was determined to get them. The collection was housed in a massive oak trunk and was made up of several volumes, bulky and stained with the dust of ages.

If ever a hoard of stamps was redolent with the mustiness of antiquity, it was this accumulation of philatelia. Unfortunately for my friend, when he quite naturally wanted to view the lot in detail preparatory to putting in a bid, he was bluntly told that there was no time to do it—others also wanted to see the stamps and it had been decided that a few books should be shown here and a few there, and the bidders should put in offers more or less blindfold.

Psychology Of Avarice

Such is the stupidity of collectors on the hunt, that our friend fell for this hook, line and sinker. When his rival bid two hundred, he—not to be outdone—raised it to three. The reply was four hundred and the counter-reply five. To cut a long story short, he acquired it at seven hundred rupees.

When he went through the albums he was amazed to find the "very valuable" collection that he had bought was nothing but a most mediocre accumulation of practically worthless junk. The stamps were all over eighty years old, but hardly a hundred were catalogued at five shillings or more.

He went immediately to the rival bidder and enquired why he had pushed him up to seven hundred. The reply was that since the old lady was already collecting round about 1854, it was a certainty that she would have books full of the issue of that year. The basis for the reasoning was that there were many booklets containing hundreds of the next issue, and it was certain that even taking the scarcity of the 1854's into account there should be at least a few dozen.

And the actual number? One heavily cancelled cut-square four anna, two cut to shape, half a dozen good one annas, and fifty odd half annas in atrocious condition. My friend managed to sell his India lot for two hundred rupees—counting the many thousand commoner duplicates—and considered himself lucky to have got off so lightly.

And, believe it or not, the reason why HE had bid so high without a thorough examination was because his reasoning was exactly the same as his rival's, and he too hoped to find a few hundred of the red and blue four annas with a dozen inverted heads thrown in for good measure.

Once Bitten Twice Shy

My friend has now become so cautious due to this bitter experience, that he goes through collections with a fine toothed comb even if they are reputed to be a thousand years old. And the result of his researches is interesting in the extreme.

Except for genuinely advanced collections, most of the lots he has viewed are junk. Torn stamps or items damaged in some way or other account for eighty percent of the stamps. A good bit of the rest can be found in better condition in schoolboys' albums at the present time.

In fact he has become so disgusted with the whole affair, that he has given up earlies altogether and is sticking to San Marino and the Iron Curtain countries. In this way he can be sure that his collection is always a good looking one, even if the stamps are worthless. He argues that one might as well collect good looking trash two years old as bad looking trash a century old. Come to think of it, there is something in what he says!

Philippines Anniversary

The stamps illustrated here were issued on the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of Philippine Independence, and show the President of the Republic taking the oath of office.

DUTCH HONOUR LEYDEN DEFENDERS

THE 375th anniversary of the founding of the University of Leyden is commemorated by the issue of a special set of stamps, bearing the likenesses of famous educators connected with the University. There are two stamps in the set, one in honour of Janus Dousa, and the other honouring Jan van Hout. Printed by Enschede of Haarlem, the official Dutch printers, the stamps are comb perforated 12½ by 12 and are watermarked with circles.

Jan Van Der Does

Jan van der Does, or Janus Dousa, the latinised name by which he is better known, lived from 1545 to 1604. He was a versatile Dutchman who was—in turns—statesman, historian, poet and philologist. He was quite a studious character, for we find that not only did he pursue his studies in his native land, but went to France to learn Greek and belles leters with the best teachers in existence at the time.

Defence Of Leyden

When Leyden was besieged it was fortunate that he was there, for he organised the defence of the city with his customary zeal. Though not a member of the government, and thought unfamiliar with armies, he took command of a company of soldiers, and the manner in which he conducted himself during the long siege had a great deal to do with the way in which the defenders held out.

When Leyden University was founded by William the Silent, Dousa was made the first curator, and he held the office for the best part of thirty years. Being a great scholar, he drew the great brains of the world to Leyden, and it was mainly to his credit that Leyden University became the great seat of learning that it was. He was a prolific writer, especially of Latin verse and author of erudite commentaries on Horace, Plautus and other Poets.

Jan Van Hout

Jan van Hout, the other one to be honoured on the stamps, was a contemporary of Dousa and a great friend of his. He was Secretary of the Leyden Tribunal, and when the University was founded, he was appointed the Secretary of the College of Curators.

Both these great Netherlanders have been chosen for Philatelic fame because of their qualities as outstanding defenders of the freedom of man. The motto of the University is "Libertatis Praesidium", and this might well be the personal motto of these men themselves.

STAMP ADLETS

2 As. Per WORD

Minimum Rs. 1/8.

FINEST APPROVAL SELECTIONS available at competitive rates. Trial will convince. British Colonial and Foreign. No rubbish. Box. No. 2143 Bombay Chronicle.

OFFICE LOTS WANTED by private collector. State type of material and price per hundred or thousand. Above average quality required. Apply Mac Fonseca. Rajan, Bandra.

SOVIET FILM FESTIVAL

PICTURES MIRROR LIFE OF PEOPLE

THE Soviet film festival which was inaugurated on Friday at the Regal by the Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla continues to draw big audiences.

The pictures selected for exhibition during this colourful festival include "Alexander Nevsky", (the story of the great warrior of Russia), "One Day In U.S.S.R.", "The Tale Of Siberia" which has already proved popular with Bombay filmgoers, 'The Life Of Professor Mickluho Macklay", alias "Bhed Bhav", 'Stone Flower". "Zoya" etc.

"PROFESSOR MICKLUHO MACKLAY" alias "Bhed Bhav" is the biography of the great Russian scientist and traveller, who 80 years ago, fought tooth and nail to eradicate the evils of colour bar.

The film depicts the actual travels of the Professor to New Guinea Islands, where he carried out exhaustive tests, to prove to the world that all human beings as created by God are one and alike, whether their outward colour of the skin is black, white, yellow or brown.

Thirty Years Achievement

In the thirty years of its existence, Soviet cinematography has traversed a long and glorious path. The history of Soviet cinematography begins from August 27, 1919, when V. I. Lenin signed the historic decree, ON THE TRANSFER OF THE ENTIRE PHOTOGRAPHY AND CINEMATOGRAPHY TRADE AND INDUSTRY TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF EDUCATION, thereby laying the foundation of a Soviet cinematography, developed and controlled by the Soviet Government.

The best works of the Soviet cinema have immense educational value, influencing the character and world outlook of the people; the noble images created by the masters of the screen, reflecting the heroic past and present of the nation, live again in the minds of millions of Soviet people, inspiring them to labour and heroic deeds for the welfare and glory of their country.

Militant Art

The Soviet cinema grew and developed as a militant, Bolshevik, purposeful art, in relentless struggle with all manner of reactionary trends and influences. It absorbed the best qualities of its sister arts—the theatre, painting, music and literature—synthesizing them into a new quality. It developed as an art, national in form and socialist in content.

Soviet film developed as an art reflecting life. It took its subject-matter and images mainly from the life and revolutionary struggle of the Soviet working class, as, for example, in such fine pictures as THE FALL OF ST. PETERSBURG, A FRAGMENT OF THE EMPIRE, THE ARSENAL, etc.

The influence of Soviet pictures on the cinema culture of the world was truly immense. Advanced foreign critics and producers closely studied the best Soviet films of the time, regarding them as examples to be copied.

The first talking picture apparatus in the U.S.S.R. was designed by the Soviet inventors A. Shorin and P. Tager. The first Soviet talking picture —THE ROAD TO LIFE—appeared in 1931, to be followed a year later by the fine film COUNTER-PLAN, dealing with a contemporary theme

In the period of industrialization of the country and collectivization of its agriculture, according to Stalin five-year plans, cinema artistes widely reflected the heroism of emancipated labour. They created vivid, stirring fiilms, giving a full-length picture of the Soviet man, the hero of socialist construction.

By this time, the Soviet cinema had worked out its own style—socialist realism. A continuation of the best traditions of Russian classical literature an art, socialist realism, the fundamental method of Soviet literature and art, is the highest stage of artistic conception, inasmuch as it reflects the life of the new, progressive, socialist society.

Classics In Films

The Soviet cinema also succeeded in producing a number of gay witty and meaningful screen comedies: VOLGA-VOLGA-, THE TRACTORISTS, THE CIRCUS, THE RICH BRIDE, THE SWINEHERD and THE SHEPHERD, A MUSICAL STORY, etc.

Screen versions were made of the best works of Russian classical literature, among them CHILHOOD, OUT IN THE WORLD THE DECADENCE (after Gorky, THE THUNDERSTORM, THE DOWERLESS BRIDE (after Ostrovsky), YUDUHKA GOLOVLEB (after Saltykov-Sochedrin).

Considerable attention was also paid to making interesting educational films for the juvenile cinema-goers.

The newsreel and the popular scientific film kept pace with the development of the feature film. The Soviet newsreel grew with the country, reflecting all the most noteworthy events in the life of the people, in their struggle to build up a socialist society. The Soviet people became accustomed to seeing men armed with cameras invade factories, shops and collective farm fields, make their way on board warships, in units of the Soviet Army, and among the members of heroic expeditions and campaigns, in a word, wherever life seethed with great, wonderful events.

Quite a number of fine popular scientific and educational films were produced spreading the achievements of science and engineering, literature and art, as well as the labour heroism of the Soviet people, and their scientific discoveries and inventions.

Ladynina, one of the most renowned Russian actresses and a Stalin Prize winner, in "Kuban Cossacs".

A scene in "Kuban Cossacs".

A. Andreev and Vasilieva, both Stalin Prize winners; they give superb performance in 'Tale of Siberia".

Rural Drive

During the Stalin five-year plans the USSR built up a big material and technical base for its cinematography, including large cinema studios, film and copying factories, and special plants producing all kinds of apparatus for the studios and cinema houses. By the outbreak of World War II the Soviet Union possessed the most-widespread cinema network in the world. It is a matter of common knowledge that in capitalist countries the cinema is a privilege of city-dwellers, for capitalists find it unprofitable to open cinema houses in the rural districts.

The Soviet cinema, in contradistinction to this, penetrates to the most outlying districts of the vast Soviet territory. Thousands of mobile cinema installations cater to the distant and sparsely populated spots of the great country.

At the beginning of 1941 there were 28,000 government-owned cinema installations, in the Soviet Union, the greater part of which were to be found in the rural localities.

The number of people annually visiting the cinema in the Soviet Union is enormous. Thus, for example, in 1939 the number of cinema-goers in the country amounted to over 900 millions, which was more than the similar figure for Germany, France and Italy taken together.

During World War II all efforts and talents of Soviet cinema workers were aimed at producing films to mobilize and inspire the people in the struggle against the Nazi invaders.

The historic victory of the Soviet people and their army was a victory not only of Soviet arms, but of the socialist system and its ideology as well.

The men of Soviet cinematography did their bit in the fight for victory. Despite the hardships of the war years, they succeeded in creating a number of outstanding films of great ideological and artistic merit, which vividly and truthfully reflected the best and most precious traits of the Soviet people: their supreme devotion to country, their bravery and fearlessness in the struggle against the hated invaders. Among these war films first mention belongs to THE GREAT TURNING-POINT, ZOYA, THE RAIN-BOW, HUMAN BEING NO. 217, INVASION, SECRETARY OF THE DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE, SHE DEFENDS HER COUNTRY.

Cameramen To The Front

The screen images of the fearless fighters of Russia created by the talented masters of the cinema became deeply implanted in the hearts of the masses, arousing their emotions and inculcating love of country and hatred for the fascist invaders.

The newsreel cameramen at the front were constantly in the thick of hostilities; they bravely and selflessly performed their patriotic duty, striving to record as fully and vividly as possible the heroic feats of the Soviet Army, the might of Soviet arms, and the triumph of Stalin's military strategy.

In the course of the Great Patriotic War, the frontline cameramen shot over 3.5 million metres of firsthand material of immense historic value. The greater part of this material has been included in various ,domumentaries and frontline newsreels, while the remainder forms part of a special collection entitled: A CINEMA CHRONICLE OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR.

Military Education Through Films

The numerous screen documents produced by the frontline cameramen, among them such outstanding pic-

(Continued on Page 23)

TAX ON MOTOR SPIRIT

Different Rates Proposed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1946, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of September 29.

The Act is at present being administered by the Collectors of districts. As there is now a separate Department for the levy and collection of sales tax, it would be administratively convenient to entrust that Department with the collection of sales tax on motor spirit as well. The Bill, therefore, seeks to make the necessary changes.

The opportunity is also taken to amend the Act so as to enable the Government to levy different rates for different varieties of motor spirit. The Government of India has requested the State Governments to lower the tax on aviation spirit (if not exempt such spirit altogether from the tax), so as to encourage commercial enterprise in aviation in this country. To enable Government to prescribe a lower rate under the law and to provide for any similar contingencies, it is necessary that the Government should have power to levy different rates, within the maximum specified in the Act, for the different varieties of motor spirit.

All-India Convention Of Journalists

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30, (PTI):—An All-India Convention of Working Journalists will be held in New Delhi on October 28 and 29, the Secretary of the Delhi Union of Journalists announced today.

Mr. N. Chelapati Rau, editor of "National Herald", will preside over the convention.

From Journalists' Unions and Associations in several States over 60 delegates are expected to attend.

The Executive Committee of the Delhi Union of Journalists has decided to invite observers to the Convention from the Pakistan Union of Journalists.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on October 10 to elect its office-bearers.

Express Delivery Service

NEW DELHI, September 30.

There appears to be a misapprehension among members of the public regarding express delivery service on Sundays. Express delivery letters are delivered on Sundays only at district headquarters and some other important towns particulars of which can be ascertained from any Post Office.

TERRITORIAL FORCE FOR PAKISTAN

Bill Introduced In Assembly

KARACHI, September 30. (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan introduced in the Pakistan Legislative Assembly today two bills to establish a national guard and territorial force.

The territorial force bill provides for the repeal of the Indian Territorial Force Act of 1920 which no longer suits conditions in Pakistan.

The Bill is intended to modify the act to suit conditions in Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan said.

It provided that no person enrolled in territorial forces shall be required to serve outside Pakistan except under a general or special order of the Pakistan Government.

The Pakistan National Guard as a whole had not proved to be entirely satisfactory, due partly to the shortage of suitable recruits as leaders and to certain defects in the ordinance governing the discipline or personnel.

He said: "The National Guard Bill was intended to remedy these defects.

Bombay's Move Against Extending Deserts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is generally believed that the Cutch desert areas in the North West of Indian Union are slowly extending into North Gujarat districts of the Bombay State.

The Government of Bombay has, therefore, appointed a committee to investigate and report on the extent of the advance of the desert area which has already taken place, if any, and suggest measures which should be undertaken to arrest its further advance and to reclaim the areas which may already have been turned into desert.

'Causes For Workers' Strike Not Understood'

SOCIALIST LEADERS' REPLY TO MINISTER

BOMBAY, Saturday

MR. ASOKA MEHTA and M. Harris Socialist leaders, in statement, said: "We have just seen the appeal made by Shri Naik-Nimbalkar, the Minister of Labour to the textile workers in Bombay. It is gracious of the Minister to take notice of the strike after six weeks.

"That even now he has not understood the reasons that have led the workers to suffer such great hardships is a real tragedy. It evidently is not obvious to him that the labour policy of the Government and some of their labour laws are wholly unacceptable to the workers. Perhaps the workers will have to pass through greater sufferings before these facts become patent to our complacent rulers.

"Initially Shri Naik-Nimbalkar and his colleagues had dismissed the strike by saying that the workers had refused to respond to the strike call. The next facile explanation was that the strike was maintained through intimidation and coercion. Now that over 1,200 persons have been arrested and imprisoned and still the strike continues as before, a theory of political exploitation through calculated misleading of the workers is trotted out. Every tortuous explanation is sought except the simple one that the workers have deep-seated grievances which deserve sympathetic consideration.

"Probably Shri Naik-Nimbalkar is unaware of the fact because news from the working class travels so sluggishly to the Secretariat—that nearly 40 per cent of the workers have already gone to their village homes. Here as elsewhere the lead is given by the workers themselves."

Convene "Big Four" Meeting In Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dewan Chamanlal, former Indian Ambassador to Turkey, addressing the students of the Ismail Yusuf College, Andheri, emphasised today the need for Pandit Nehru taking the initiative for convening a "Big Four" meeting in India at the appropriate time in the interest of world peace. Pandit Nehru had had the suggestion before him for a considerable time, he said.

OLD OFFICE HOURS RESTORED

Bombay Government's Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has passed orders restoring the old hours of work, i.e. from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on week days and from 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays, for Government offices in Greater Bombay and Bombay Suburban District. In the case of Government offices in the mofussil, the hours of work will be from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days and from 11 a.m. to 2-15 p.m. on Saturdays. As for peons, the hours of work are from 9-45 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week days and from 9-45 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on Saturdays. The orders come into force from October 1.

The local head of a Department or the head of an office is authorised to prescribe other hours of work of equivalent length if he considers this necessary to meet local requirements in exceptional circumstances.

The orders do not apply to offfices under the control of the High Court of Bombay.

NURSES EXCHANGE BLOWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A quarrel between two nurses who had been residing together for some time in a flat at Readymoney Mansion, Clare Road, culminated last evening in an exchange of blows in which one of them was injured.

It is reported that recently differences had arisen between Mrs. Ward and Miss Noronha, the nurse, and the point of contention was who should vacate the flat. In the quarrel which occurred last evening, Mrs. Ward sustained injuries and was removed to hospital. Miss Noronha was taken into custody.

No-War Proposal To Pakistan

NEHRU RENEWS DECLARATION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (PTI): The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, said today that India's no-war proposal to Pakistan "has been renewed again in its simple form".

"We believe that it should be simple and with no strings attached to it", he remarked.

India had further proposed that two of the major issues between India and Pakistan should be referred to a tribunal consisting of two judges each of the highest judicial standing from India and Pakistan. These two issuess were evacuee property and canal water disputes.

"We are prepared to abide by the decision of this tribunal", Pandit Nehru said, "and we think that such a tribunal considering the matters judicially, will arrive at agreed decision. In the event of there being an equal difference of opinion the matter can be considered then and some other way devised for the decision of such points as have not been decided. In any event the points of difference, if not fully decided, will be limited in scope".

LOGICAL NEED

The Prime Minister remarked "we are prepared to extend this principle to such issues of like nature as may arise between us and Pakistan. Thus we, have not only offered a 'no-war' declaration but have indicated a way of deciding matters in dispute".

Asked where was the need for a 'no-war' declaration when India and Pakistan were members of the United Nations, the Prime Minister said that it was logically perfectly correct. Such a declaration would, however, make the assurance 'doubly sure' and create a psychological effect on the people of India and Pakistan which would be helpful in reaching settlement on various points. From that point of view, such a declaration would be of value.

The Prime Minister said that a report had appeared that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan had sent a reply to him but so far he had received no reply.

Indo-China To Join London Talks

LONDON, Sept. 30. (PTI-Reuter): The first of the Indo-Chinese delegates to the London conference on aid to South-East Asia, Pham Van Hai of Vietnam will arrive here by air today.

Pham Van Hai is a former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Delegates from Combodia and Laos, the other Indo-China States are expected to arrive over the weekend.

B.C.G.: Two lakh eleven thousand children of Uttar Pradesh were tested for B.C.G. vaccination according to a report of the Central B.C.G. office, Lucknow.

PROHIBITION TEST CASE IN MADRAS

MADRAS Sept. 30 (PTI).

The petition filed in the Madras High Court for the issue of a 'writ of mandamus' against the Madras State for declaring the Madras Prohibition Act ultra vires will come up for hearing on October 3, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Viswanath Sastri.

The petition was filed on behalf of Mr. D.M. Rawal, a local merchant, under Section 226 of the Constitutions of India. The petitioner's contention was that the act was void as it was inconsistent with the fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution.

A similar petition filed on behalf of another person will also come up for hearing on the same day.

Armed Guard To Council Hall

POONA, Sept. 30 (PTI): Armed police guarded the entrances to the Council Hall compound and passes of visitors to the Assembly were strictly checked when the Bombay Legislative met this morning to resume the discussion on the bill to abolish pargana and kulkarni watans in the state.

The police vigilance was occasioned, it was stated, by a report of a possible demonstration by some workers in Shrirampur who are on strike. Meanwhile, the district magistrate of Poona issued today the usual order banning processions and demonstrations within the radius of half a mile of the Council Hall.

Speaking on the Bill, Mr. S. L. Karandikar (Hindu Mahasabha) warned Government not to be "fanatical in their zeal to bring about a change of order in society". The Government, he said, was trying to fight religious fanaticism—a step on which they deserved congratulations. But at the same time he wished to state, that fanaticism in the sphere of ideology could prove as dangerous to the state and society. The Bill, Mr. Karandikar felt, smelt of such ideological fanaticism.

INDO-BURMA TAXATION RELIEF

MADRAS, Sept. 30 (PTI).

Mr. K. Govindan Nair, member, Central Board of Revenue (Income Tax), told the Southern India Chamber of Commerce today that negotiations in respect of bouble taxaton relief were in progress between the Governments of India and Burma.

Mr. Nair, who was replying to a memorandum presented to him by the Chamber stated: "We are pressing our claims seriously."

The Burma Government, however, had not accepted the view of the India Government in respect of pending claims, he added.

Earlier, Mr Nair told the Andhra Chamber of Commerce that Government had decided to appoint liaison officers between Government and tradesmen in important cities. Two such officers he said, were now functioning in Bombay and Calcutta.

Mr Nair added that incometax in India was low, compared to other countries of the world. "Out of a total population of 350 million, only seven lakhs of assesses are being taxed in India," he said.

PACIFIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Delegations Arrive In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (PTI): About ten delegates to the forthcoming eleventh conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations arrived here today on their way to Lucknow.

The conference is scheduled to be held in Lucknow from October 3 to October 15 and will discuss important problems affecting East Asia and South East Asia.

The delegates who arrived today were: United Kingdom — Mr. Christopher Chancellor, General Manager of Reuters, Mr. Gerald Hawkins former Secretary of Defence in Singapore and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. H. R. Morford and Mr. F. W. H. Loudon.

Canada — Mr. George Ferguson, Editor of the 'Montreal Star', Mr. B. Frazer, Prof. Edger Mcinnis of the Toronto University and

United States — Mr. Michael Strait.

India Consumes Less Opium

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30.

The supply of excise opium for internal consumption during 1948-49 was reduced by nearly 23 per cent according to the report on the operation of the Opium Department for the year ending September 1948.

The report, which was just published, states that during the year the indents of the State Governments, administrations and the former Indian States for the supply of excise opium came to 4,608-1/2 maunds only against 6,000 maunds during 1947-48.

U.N. CONTROL OF KOREA TILL NEXT ELECTIONS

8-Nation Move Before Political Body

UNIFICATION OF NATION ENVISAGED

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 30. (PTI-Reuter):

THE UNITED NATIONS will be asked today to decide whether the whole of Korea should be placed under its jurisdiction until free and democratic elections can be held to decide the future of the war-torn country.

A resolution sponsored by eight countries will be laid before the U.N. Political Committee to lay down..a general plan for the future of the nation.

The main points of the resolution are:

1. All appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea.

2. All constituent acts shall be taken under the auspices of the United Nations for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in Korea.

3. United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea except so far as necessary to achieve stability and fair elections.

IN OUTLINE

The resolution, which will be sponsored by Britain, Cuba, Brazil, Pakistan, Australia, Norway, Philippines and Netherlands, states:

"The General Assembly having regard to its resolutions of November 14, 1947, of December 12, 1948 and of October 21, 1949.

"Having received and considered the report of the United Nations Commission on Korea:

"Mindful of the fact that the objectives set forth in the resolutions referred to have not been fully accomplished and in particular that the unification of Korea has not yet been achieved, and that an attempt had been made by an armed attack from North Korea to extinguish by force the Government of the Republic of Korea;

"Recalling its declaration of December 12, 1948 that there has been established a lawful Government (the Government of the Republic of Korea) having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of Korea reside;

"That this Government is based on elections which where a valid expression of free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the Temporary Commission; and that this is the only such Government in Korea;

"Having in mind that United Nations armed forces are at present operating in Korea in accordance with the recommendations of the Security Council of June, 27, 1950, subsequent to its resolution of June 25, 1950, that members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in that area:

"Recalling that the essential objective of the resolutions of the General Assembly referred to was the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Government of Korea;

"Recommend: (A) that all appropriate steps can be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea.

(B) that all constituent acts be taken including the holding of elections under the auspices of the United Nations for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Government in the sovereign State of Korea.

"(C) that United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea otherwise than so far as necessary for achieving the objectives specified at A and B above.

"(D) that all necessary measures be taken to accomplish the economic rehabilitation of Korea; resolves that:

"(1) a commission consisting of.... to be known as the United Nations Commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea be established to:

"(a) assume the functions hitherto exercised by the present United Nations Commission in Korea;

"(b) represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Government of all Korea;

"(c) exercise the responsibilities in relation to relief and rehabilitation in Korea as may be determined by the General Assembly after receiving the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council.

COMMISSION'S TASK

The United Nations Commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea should proceed to Korea and begin to carry out its functions as soon as possible.

(2). Pending the arrival in Korea of the United Nations Commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea, Government represented on the Commission should form an interim committee composed of their permanent representatives at the seat of the United Nations to consult with and advise the United Nations Unified Command in the light of the above recommendations;

The interim committee should begin to function immediately upon the approval of this resolution by the General Assembly.

"The General Assembly, furthermore, mindful of the fact that at the end of the present hostilities the task of rehabilitating the Korean economy will be of great magnitude, requests the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the specialised agencies, to develop plans for relief and rehabilitation on the termination of hostilities and to report to the General Assembly on or before October .... (date to be left to the discretion of the Assembly).

INDIA WANTS "A UNITED KOREA"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30, (PTI).

PRIME Minister Nehru told a press conference here today that U. N. forces should not go beyond the 38th Parallel in Korea till all other means of settlement have been explored.

"It is clear that the objective in Korea should be a free and united Korea", whose Government is settled by the will of the people, he said.

The Prime Minister said that ever since the Korean war started the Government of India had been in constant touch with various Governments on the issues arising from it more particularly with the United Kingdom, the United States and China. They had endeavoured to place their viewpoint before these various Governments and had ventured to suggest to them always to keep the objective of peace before them. "There has been no question of our warning any Government", he said, "nor have we received or forwarded any peace proposals to any Government."

The Prime Minister continued, "We have felt for a long time past that it is quite essential, from every point of view, that the People's Government of China should be represented in the United Nations. Long before the Korean war started, we urged this on other Governments. After the invasion of South Korea and the war that followed, we felt it all the more necessary that the New China should have its due place in the United Nations. It was obvious that China was at least as intimately interested in developments in the Far East as any other country could be.

We have felt that in regard to Formosa, the decisions arrived at Vario and Potsdam, which were fully accepted and elaborated upon by President Truman and Mr. Dean Acheson on January 5, 1950, should be the basis of discussion and future action."

"We are of opinion that every effort should be made to bring the Korean war to a conclusion and that it would be wrong to carry on military operations when peaceful methods can bring the necessary results. Therefore, we think that the U.N. forces should not go beyond the 38th Parallel till all other means of settlement have been explored. It is clear that the objective in Korea should be a free and United Korea, whose Government is settled by the will of the people. United Nations should see that this objective is given effect to."

Replying to a question whether he agreed with Dr. Syngman Rhee's view that the Thirty-eight Parallel did not exist now, Pandit Nehru said: "Our objective should be United Korea and the Thirty-eight Parallel should ultimately disappear and it should not be the dividing line.

"If President Rhee meant that they should take all kinds of military steps in the furtherance of his aims, I differ from him. I am not a great admirer of President Rhee, any how.

Pandit Nehru emphasised once again that India wanted a United Korea and, therefore, the dividing line had to go. U.N. military operations, he said, had been carried on at first under conditions of great difficulties and later on with success. "I think we have to seize a proper psychological moment to further the object of United Korea. It is wrong, now now but always to assume that we can obtain an objective by pursuing military methods to the utmost and to the last." He said that every major war had shown it and the last war had created new problems.

Pandit Nehru continued: What we have indicated is that the time may arise soon for the settlement of the issue by peaceful means. As far as I can see, North Korean forces have been adequately defeated and it should be easy to bring peace on the lines of the U.N. objective.

QUESTION: "Are you not very happy that the North Korean aggression has been defeated?

PANDIT NEHRU: I am very glad that the aggression has been defeated.

CHANCES OF WORLD WAR

Q:-"Do you consider that the defeat of the aggressor in Korea has lessened the chances of a world war"

Pandit Nehru-"Yes. It depends upon the future as to what action is taken. By itself it has lessened the chances but actions taken in future might make the chances of a world war greater".

Q:-In case the United Nations forces cross the 38th Parallel, does it follow that India will dissociate from the first resolution of U. N.?".

Pandit Nehru—Surely it depends on various factors and circumstances".

Asked whether the voting in United Nations Assembly had not indicated that U. N. meant United States and Britain alone, Pandit Nehru said that in regard to the admission of China six voted in favour and three against. Britain voted in favour of admission. "I have no doubt in my mind that in so far as the admission of the People's Government of China to the United Nations is concerned the opinion is becoming stronger in favour of it".

REV. SCOTT'S VISA

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 30 (PTI): The difficulty regarding the Rev. Michael Scott's visa to come to Lake Success has been removed, a high official of the United Nations told PTI yesterday.

Prince Waithayakon of Thailand, President of the U.N. Trusteeship Committee is understood to have written to the United States delegation that a visa will be granted to Mr. Scott as he has been informed by several delegations the presence of the South African missionary was needed during the Committees debates on the South-West African question.

The South-West African question, on which Mr. Scott gave testimony last year, is expected to come up before the Trusteeship Committee towards the end of October.

Laik Ali For Hamburg

LONDON, Sept. 30, (PTI-Reuter): Mir Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, flew to Hamburg yesterday after five days in Britain on a secret mission.

Mir Laik Ali, who is accompanied by Mr. Kassim Dada, a Director of the State Bank of Pakistan, is to visit German shipyards in Hamburg.

Council Of Europe

LONDON, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The next meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has been fixed for Friday, November 3, in Rome, the Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday. The meeting will precede the adjourned session of the Assembly of the Council of Europe which will resume work in Strasbourg on November 17.

Watchman Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ram Mahesh Brij Mohan, a watchman of a godown at Mazgaon was arrested by the Byculla Police in connection with an alleged theft of some cases of black pepper from the godown.

The cases were kept ready by the owner in the godown for being despatched to the docks, but last night, the rear door of the godown was broken open and they were stolen.

The accused is suspected to be connected with the conspiracy to remove the cases. He was allowed bail by Mr. V. M. Gehani, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court.

Arrested On Cheating Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Adi Pranthaki, who police say, styled himself as the Managing Director of International Trade Company and who is alleged to have absconded after cheating a businessman to the tune of Rs. 2,000 was arrested by the Pydhonie Police yesterday. He was released on bail at the Mazagaon Court today.

Additional Hours For Post Offices

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With reference to the Press Note regarding prolongation of the working hours of Bombay G.P.O. and Dadar (Bombay) and Ahmedabad Raiwaypura sub-offices, the Postmaster-General, Bombay has now announced that the working hours as notified therein will be 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. instead of 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Overseas Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, British West Africa Nigeria, Gold Coast Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on October 4, 1950 by P&O. RMS. "CHUSAN". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on October 3 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions. Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing those required. Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

CITY & SUBURBS

SUNDAY, Oct. 1.
Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 5 2006.
Muslim: Zilhej 18 1369.
Parsi: Farvardin 29 1320.
Sunrise: 6-30 a.m. Sunset: 6-28 p.m.
Hightide: 02-36, 14-04.
Lowtide: 08-16, 20-14.

Engagements

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Children's Annual Day, Birthday Anniversary Celebrations, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant Procession followed by meeting at Gujarati Shree Mandal Hall, Santa Cruz, 8-30 a.m. Shrimati Laxmi Devi Naik-Nimbalkar to preside.

CEMENT WORKERS CONFERENCE: Conference at Vithal Sadan, Congress House, to be addressed by prominent I.N.T.U.C. leaders, 9-30 a.m.

MAZDAYANSHI YOUTH ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 658, Parsi Colony, Dadar, 10 a.m. S.N.D.T. INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY: Annual Convocation, Sunderbai Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station, 5 p.m. Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai will deliver the convocation address.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on the Philosophy of Gaudhiji, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

Abolition Of Prohibition Causes Surprise

MADRAS, September 30 (PTI): The decision of the French India Government abolishing prohibition in Yenam — a tiny French pocket in East Godavari — has caused surprise in official circles in Madras.

Early this month Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Prohibition Minister, Madras visited Pondicherry and sought the co-operation of the French India authorities in making prohibition a success in Madras villages adjoining French Indian territory. He had been assured of that co-operation.

Quit Pondicherry Call To French

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 30. (PTI): A plea to the Government of France to "profit by the lessons of history" and quit India as the British did at last in graceful response to Mahatma Gandhi's demand was made by Mr. R. R. Sellan Naicker, President Merger Committee, Pondicherry in a statement to the press today.

Non-Violent Struggle To Free From Foreign Rule

MADRAS, Sept. 30. (UPI): The launching of a non-violent struggle in the near future by the inhabitants of the South Indian French settlements to free themselves from foreign rule was envisaged by Mr. C. E. Bharatan, Mahajana Sabha leader of Mahe, in the cours an interview to the UPI here today.

Commerce College For Sangli

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Deccan Education Society Poona) has decided to strat a Commerce College at Sangli near the Willingdon College from June 1951, it is learnt.

The Society has made an application to the Poona University for affiliating the proposed Commerce College.

It is also learnt that the Society has received a donation of Rs. 2 lakh for strating a commerce college.

Cement Workers To Meet In City Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Representatives from different parts of the country have arrived in the city to participate in the Conference of the Cement Workers' Federation, on behalf of the Cement Workers of their respective Unions. The Conference will be held on Sunday, the 1st October 1950 at 9-30 A.M. at Vithal Sadan, Congress House, Bombay—4. Prominent local I.N.T.U.C. leaders will address the Conference, and a number of Resolutions will be passed requesting the Government and the employers in the Cement Industry in India to give to the workers more facilities and better conditions of service, etc.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY OCT. 1

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bangali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6 Gujarti 8-45 a.m. 7-45 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. Oriya 7-15 a.m. 1-10 p.m. 7-15 8-15 p.m. Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15 Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 Urdu 9 a.m. 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat. 7-40 Programme Summary. 7-45 Arvind Pandya, Lg. songs. 8-15 G. K. Nimkar, Khayal. 11 Tara Sitare. 11-45 Saraswati Rane, Khayal. 12-15 p.m. For Women. 1-10 Ahmedali Khan Bangesh, sarod. 1-40 The Viennese Bohemian Orchestra. 5-30 p.m. Meenal P. Wagh, Khayal. 6-6 Arvind Pandya, Lg. songs. 6-20 Ahmed Ali Khan Bangesh, sarod. 6-50 G. K. Nimkar, Thumri. 7-10 Locals Announcements and Weather Report. 7-20 Sitar and Clarionet, Raga Purvi. 7-30 Meenal P. Wagh, Khayal. 7-45 For Industrial Workers, Kamgar Sabha. 8-30 V. K. Pradhan, Violin. 8-45 Arvind Pandya, L.g. songs. 9-15 K. Rajamanikam Pillai, Violin, Karnatic Music. 9-45 Message-On the Second Harijan Day in Bombay State: By H.E. Raja Mahraj Singh. 9-55 Musical Interlude. 10 Wilfred Forbes, Violin. 10-15 Maneek Bhagat, Piano forte.

VARIATIONS: 7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat. 7-50 As in Bombay. 8 Ahmed Ali Khan Bangesh, sarod. 8-45 Balgandharva. 11 Tare Sitare. 11-30 Vidyaharan. 1 p.m. Bhalchandra, Composition of G. L. Thokal. 1-10 As in Bombay A. 1-30 Bhalchandra Manjrekar, 1-50 Meenal P. Wagh, Khayal. 2-15 Balgandharva, Marathi Pad. 5-30 p.m. For Children. 6 Kusum Athavale. 6-20 For Villagers. 6-50 For Villagers. 7-20 As in Bombay A. 8-15 Kusum Athavale. 8-30 Talk in Hindi. 8-45 Balgandharva. 9-30 Radio Trailer. 9-45 As in Bombay A. 10 Saraswati Rane, Khayal.

BARODA.

8 a.m. News in English. 8-15 Puranchandra Gawaiya. 9 Gangadhar G. Sant, Violin. 9-15 Balkrishna Ghoda. 6-20 p.m. As in Ahmedabad. 6-30 Programme for Rural Listeners. 7 Balkrishna Ghoda. 7-15 Puranchandra Gawaiya. 7-45 Selections from Sarwani. 8 G. geeto. 8-10 Local Announcements. 8-30 Apni Farmaise. 9-15 Gangadhar G. Sant, Violin. 9-30 Song of the month. 9-35 Message in English. 9-55 Musical Interlude.

AHMEDABAD

8-15 a.m. Apni Pasandgi. 8-45 News in Gujarati. 9 Rang Rang Vadaliyan. 6 p.m. Nazirkhan. 6-45 Rajat Pat. 7 As in Baroda. 7-15 Nazirkhan, Sitar. 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 8 Sthanik Samachar ane Havaman. 8-5 Mohanlal Rayani. 8-30 Nazirkhan. 8-45 Mohanlal Rayani. 9-15 Nirasha. 9-30 As in Baroda. 9-45 Message in English. 9-55 Musical Interlude.

Gandhi Jayanti On A. I. R

NEW DELHI: The special programme arranged by air, Delhi, on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti will start at 7 a.m. on October 2, with a reply of prayers from Gandhiji's Samadhi at Rajghat. This will be followed at 8 a.m. by Gandhiji's favourite bhajans.

A programme of special musical compositions on Gandhiji, contributed by various stations of air, will be on the air at 9 a.m. Extracts from Gandhiji's post-prayer addresses will be on the air at 5-30 p.m. under the title", chirantan satya".

Kaka Kalelkar will broadcast a talk on Gandhiji in Hindi at 7-45 p.m. under the title "Manata ki Moorti". A radio report on the Prime Minister's speech to be made at the Ramlila Grounds earlier in the day, will be broadcast at 8-30 p.m. "Shubhra Prush", a feature in verse by Mr. Sumitra Nandan Pant, will be on the air at 10 p.m.

"Tuberculosis Seals Campaign"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30. (PTI): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Health Minister, Government of India, will broadcast from AIR, Delhi, at 9-30 p.m. on October 1, a talk on the "Tuberculosis Seals Campaign".

Procaine Penicillin: No Restrictions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of sufficient stocks of Procaine Penicillin being available, it has been decided to remove the restrictions on the quantity of Procaine Penicillin to be supplied to the Public on prescriptions and signed orders of Registered Medical Practitioners, with immediate effect which will enable the patients and Registered Medical Practitioners to get their full requirements at one time.

Thunderrain In Travancore

POONA, Sept. 30 (PTI): Following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday, September 30, 1950.

Rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms has been widespread in South Deccan (Desh) and Travancore-Cochin and has occurred locally in and near Madhya Bharat, in Mysore and Rayalaseema. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, South Hyderabad and Tamilnad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 1ST OCTOBER: Thunderrain will be widespread in Travancore-Cochin and occur locally in Tamilnad, Mysore, Malabar, South Kanara, South Deccan (Desh) and in and near the Hills of the Punjab (I). A few thundershowers are also likely in Assam, West Bengal, Coastal Orissa, Coastal Andhradesa, North Deccan (Desh) South West Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and West Uttar Pradesh.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 30, (PTI): Following is the daily weather chart, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st June, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T. on 30th September, 1950:—

Ahmedabad 90 76 0 48.7 plus 20.6, Allahabad 94 72 0 35.9 minus 0.1, Ambala 90 69 0 33.9 plus 13.0, Bangalore 84 64 1.0 13.3 minus 5.2, Baroda 91 72 0 49.9 plus 16.3, Belgaum 89 67 1.4 55.3 plus 15.6, BOMBAY 88 77 0 59.9 minus 7.2, Calcutta 92 80 0 43.2 minus 4.2, Cherrapunji 77 66 0 304.8 minus 11.0, Cochin 85 75 0.1 91.5 plus 18.1, Colombo 85 — — — —, Darjeeling 70 55 0 130.2 plus 27.6, Dahra Dun 85 — — — —, Delhi 95 71 0 32.4 plus 10.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 91 70 0 31.3 plus 9.2, Karachi 85 73 0 2.9 minus 3.1, Lahore — 71 0 21.2 plus 6.7, Lucknow 95 70 0 25.5 minus 9.9, Madras 93 79 20.9 plus 6.1, Mahableshwar 72 64 0.2 202.4 minus 47.4, Marmagao 83 76 0 101.8 plus 13.7, Mercara 77 63 0 122.2 plus 15.7, Mussoorie 66 55 0 92.9 plus 19.4, Nagpur 94 71 0 26.0 minus 16.9, Ootacamund 67 47 0 24.8 minus 1.3, Pachmarhi 79 67 0 81.4 plus 8.2, Patna 93 77 0 36.5 minus 3.9, Peshawar 86 65 0 3.9 minus 0.3, Poona 88 71 0.3 19.9 plus 6.1, Rawalpindi 85 60 0 34.0 plus 10.5, Shillong 76 61 0.2 71.5 plus 15.4, Sholapur 90 72 0.7 21.1 plus 5.6, Simla 68 54 0 62.3 plus 16.5.

Water Supply To Malabar Hill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipal Corporation informs that the compartment No. 2 of Malabar Hill Reservoir will be put out of commission for a period of about 5 days commencing from October 4 in connection with the works of fixing additional inlets, etc. The water supply to the areas served by this Reservoir will, therefore remain slightly affected during this period.

CEYLON LIFTS BAN ON FOOD SHIPMENT

COLOMBO, September 30 (PTI): The Ceylon Government today lifted its 45-day old ban on food shipments from Bombay, it was officially announced here.

The ban was imposed on the recommendation of Dr. W. G. Wickremasinghe, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, following an outbreak of cholera in Bombay.

The Limit In Food Imports

VIJAYAVADA, Sept. 30, (PTI):— Mr. M. Thirumala Rao, Deputy Minister for Food, Government of India, said here at a public meeting that the Government were spending over 130 crores of rupees on purchases of grains in world markets and in the national interests no more expenditure on this head was advisable.

Government were determined to make the country selfsufficient in food by the end of 1951, he added.

Week's Stock In Salem

SALEM, Sept. 30, (PTI): The food position in Salem district is "bad enough with only less than a week's stock of grains on hand", Mr. P. Sivasankaran Pillai, Collector, told the District Food Committee yesterday.

FUNDS TO FIGHT T. B. MENACE

'Seals Sales Campaign' Planned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of India is launching a "Seals Sales Campaign" immediately throughout the country to raise funds to fight the deadly scourge of tuberculosis which is taking a toll as many as five lakhs lives every year in India.

Thirty-five million Seals, priced at one anna each, will be sold through the various branches of the Association in the country. The campaign will be launched on October 2 and will continue for the next four months. The funds thus raised would be sent back by the Association to the areas from where the collections have been made for the purpose of expanding clinical activities, intensifying propaganda and improving preventive methods.

The Bombay Branch of the Association has been allotted 70 lakhs of Seals. Of this, 60 per cent will be sold in the city alone while the rest in the various districts. The sales will be effected through post offices, charitable institutions and schools and colleges, with the help of volunteers.

Dr. B. B. Yodh and Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Association, explaining the origin and purpose of the Seals Sales Campaign, told newsmen today that the paucity of funds was the greatest handicap that was standing in their way to organise effective measures for combating the disease. They said that this was the first time that India was going to raise funds through the sale of Seals, which originated in Denmark in 1903. They appealed to the citizens of Bombay to come forward and help them in this noble cause.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Vice-President of the Association, who could not attend the press conference, has issued a personal appeal in this connection.

T.C.B. STAMPING OF TIME-BARRED CLOTH

Further Concession To Dealers

Retailers had been granted exemption from the provisions regarding the possession and sale of time-barred stocks in respect of loose stocks of cloth packed between August 1, 1948 and March 1, 1949, up to September 30. However, in view of the repeated representations made by retailers about the difficulties and additional expenses that have to be incurred in TCB stamping, the Government of Bombay has now allowed them to hold and dispose of such stocks for a further period of three months, from October 1. The period of exemption will not, however, be further extended under any circumstances. The stocks remaining with the retailers on December 31 should be declared to the Provincial Textile Controller or the District Magistrates concerned, as the case may be, and TCB stamped.

CARE Parcels For Kashmir

NEW DELHI, September 30.

The CARE, which is already distributing food parcels in Assam, has extended the scope of its activities to Kashmir and propose to distribute there 104 food parcels immediately.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/6/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

PT. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited by an old and well established Technical Institute in Calcutta for the following posts:— (a) **Technical Assistant (Radio): should preferably possess a degree in Science and have considerable experience in operating and maintaining all types of Commercial Transmitters, Receivers, D.F. and Radar equipment.** (b) Traffic Instructor: should possess at least a 2nd class Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator and practical experience. Apply stating age, general and technical education, experience and salary expected. Box No. 8809 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted — Agents Everywhere, Write immediately for terms and samples. Anil Ink Manufacturing Company, Shah Khaki, Meerut. (2116)

Agents salary 180|- for medicines. Particulars against -|2|- stamps Dr. S. Singh. 688 Katraneel, Delhi. (2128)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one Multi-stage Centrifugal Pump, opposed impeller type and totally enclosed type-split casing, suitable for 450 to 500 gallons of water per minute for a head of 450 to 500 feet, to drive water driven centrifugal Machines. It should be complete with speed increasing gears, air cooled, self-lubricating transmitting 100 to 110 BHP. This Pump will be coupled with the existing Steam Engine of about 100 BHP and 600 RPM. Alternatively will accept speed increasing gears as above. Write to Lord Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Saharanpur. (8779)

TWO RECORDS BROKEN

Jewish Sports Festival

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter).

Two world Maccabi athletics records were broken—and one equalled during early finals in the Maccabiah games (Jewish Sports Festival) here today.

M. Spilkin of South Africa broke the record for the 110 metres hurdles by winning in 15.5 seconds. Stanley Lampert of the United States set up a new mark of 15.54 metres in winning the shot and R. Kaplan of the United States equalled the record of 10.6 seconds in taking the hundred metres.

Results of other finals were:—

800 METRES—Sol Sandler (South Africa) 1 minute 58.2 seconds.

WOMEN'S 60 METRES—Miss E. Friedman (South Africa) 8.2 seconds.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-15 p.m. ICL. vs Allahabad (Rovers Cup).

St Xavier's Ground, Parel

4-15 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs Dockyard 'A' (Das Cup).

5-15 p.m. Khatau S C. vs Burmah-Shell 'A' (Satiranjan Shield)

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-30 a.m. Commonwealth vs Cricket Club of India.

TABLE TENNIS

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana

5-30 p.m. Ladies Singles Semi-final, followed by Men's Singles Quarter-finals, followed by Junior Singles Semi-finals, followed by Mixed Doubles Semi-finals, followed by Men's Doubles Quarter-finals (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Open Tournament).

OFFICIAL WELCOME

Mr. Polly Umrigar, Vijay Hazare and Vinoo Mankad snapped on board S. S. "Chusan" with Vijay Merchant who received them.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM ARRIVES

Leslie Ames Looks Forward To A Successful Tour

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I THINK we have a very good side, with some of the best players of the Commonwealth in it. It is one of the strongest bowling teams and I look forward to a successful tour", said Leslie Ames, who leads the second Commonwealth team which arrived this morning per s.s Chusan.

The sixteen men team consists of Eleven English players, three Australians and two West Indians.

Leslie Ames (Kent and England — captain); Frank Worrell (Barbados and West Indies — vice captain); A. Barlow (Lancashire); Bruce Dooland (South Australia and Australia); George Emmett (Gloucestershire and England); Laurie Fishlock (Surrey and England); Harold Gimblett (Somerset and England); Ken Grieves (New South Wales and Lancashire); Jack Ikin (Lancashire and England); Leslie Jackson (Derbyshire and England); Jim Laker (Surrey and England); Sonny Ramadhin (Trinidad and West Indies); Derek Shackleton (Hampshire and England); R. Spooner (Warwickshire); George Tribe (Victoria and Australia); and Fred Ridgway.

P. & O.'s 24,000-ton luxury liner was looking quite a picture berthed at the Mole station. Quietly majestic did the "Ship of the Year" appear as it rode the anchor on the placid waters. Most of the members of the team had shook themselves out of their peaceful slumber by eight this morning and were out on the top deck enjoying the mild sun. Every one of them was looking fit and cheerful and they all expressed that the voyage from England was as happy as could be wished for.

The very first player, I met was the batting wonder of West Indies. Congratulatling Frankie Worrell on his memorable innings of 261 in the Nottingham Test against England, I enquired if there was any truth in the report that he was at the time aiming at shattering Hutton's all-time Test record. He expressed his surprise and said that it was news to him. He was particularly happy about making another trip to India because he said he liked our players and the way they played the game. He promised plenty of fireworks and added that for him it was going to be a more of an exhibition tour than any of the strenuous nerve-shattering Test cricket. He was confident that his cabin-mate Sonny Ramadhin, who tied the English batsmen into so many knots, will make that strip of the turf at the Brabourne Stadium, which has been the graveyard of many a reputation of the great bowlers of the world, speak his language. And Sonny, standing by our side was just smiling, neither wishing to confirm nor express his doubts Sonny I found, was very unassuming, treading the air with a light foot.

HIS FIRST VISIT

Manager Duckworth was in his usual bustling mood, finalising arrangements for disembarkation

Leslie Ames has come along with his wife. This is his first visit to India. He knows some of the leading players of our country personally. Expressing his desire to renew their acquaintance, he said he looked forward to meeting new ones whom he had not the pleasure of seeing.

India's Test representatives, Vijay Hazare, Vinoo Mankad, Polly Umrigar and Lala Amarnath, also arrived by the same ship. Hazare hopes to stay a couple of days in Bombay before leaving for Baroda. Lala is not still fit, his leg injury still not fully repaired. It is therefore unlikely that he will be available for any match against the touring team at least for some time to come.

Eddie Paynter and Hallows, who have been appointed as coaches by the Board of Control for cricket, have also arrived. They are expected to take their work in hand very soon.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board, officially received the Commonwealth team and among the other popular figures was India's captain Vijay Merchant.

With all the Customs formalities over, the team left the Mole for the Cricket Club of India, where after a day's rest to-day they will begin their tour programme with a match against the Club team to-morrow

The Commonwealth Team meets the Cricket Club of India in their opening fixture of their tour on Sunday at the Brabourne Stadium in a three-day game.

The following will represent the rival teams:

COMMONWEALTH: Leslie Ames (Captain), Lawrie Fishlock, George Emmett, Harold Gimblett, Jim Laker, Sonny Ramadhin, Bruce Doaland, Jack Ikin Dereck Shackleton, Fred Ridgway, Dick Spooner and Ken Grieves.

CRICKET CLUB XI: K. Bose (Captain); Vijay Merchant, M. K. Mantri, Russi Modi, Vinoo Mankad, Uday Merchant, B. K. Garudachar, S. P. Gupte, G. S. Ramchand, V. L. Manjrekar, A. Abraham, and M. L. Apte twelvith man.

The match will commence at 10-30 a.m. and the teams will adjourn for lunch at 12-30 p.m. Resume at 1.45 p.m. till 3-45 p.m. then 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

This evening there was a slight shower, but it hardly affected the pitch which was covered. The C.C.I. wicket is in perfect condition and will last five days.

The Commonwealth side were seen at the nets this evening and a large crowd watched them field brilliantly.

MESSAGES OF WEDCOME

In his message addressed to George Duckworth Manager, and Leslie Ames captain of the team, His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, said "My welcome is all the more hearty because I have seen both of you play in first class cricket in England on more than one occasion. I have watched in my long life a great deal of English cricket and I can say without fear of contradiction that you two were among England's best wicket keepers in your time."

His excellency was confident that the play of the "first class Commonwealth team" would be watched 'with great pleasure wherever you go and that our cricketers will profit by your presence in this country".

Raja Maharaja Singh will lead a Governor's XI against the Tourists in a three-day match commencing here on November 25.

Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram in a mesage welcoming the Commonwealth cricketers said that their visit "has created tremendous enthusiasm and goodwill" in India.

Describing the team as "a band of magnificent men" the Maharajkumar expressed the hope that "it may be a glorious tour with your formidable side."

TIRUVENGADAM PREVAILS

Hindu Gymkhana Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Jaya Walawalkar and H. M. Khanchand were fully extended by Miss Ruby Satarwalla and P. Kumar in the Quarter-final of Mixed Doubles in P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament and entered the Semi-final. T. Thiruvengadam easily accounted for M. L. Lulla in three straight games in the fourth round of Men's Singles earalier in the evening.

Both Miss Indu Desai and Miss Ruby Satarwalla were taken to fine games in the Quarter-finals by Miss D. C. Mistry and Miss C.R. Jhaveri respectively. Miss Jhaveri has got a fine forehand drive as an attacking weapon in her strokes but the more steadier player Miss Ruby Satarwalla allowed her opponent only 14 points in the decider and won the match

D. P. Somaya after losing the first two games staged a grand recovery to beat his rival V.B. Shambhag at the final score 166-21, 21-13, 21-10, 21-14, and 21-13.

T. Thiruvengdam in partnership with Mrs. Mani Bharucha disposed of Miss P. Nunes and V. M. Nadkarni in the other Quarter-final match of Mixed Doubles. The losers gave a tough fight before accepting the defeat and it was good work of the visitor who scored his winning points with powerful forehand drives that they could snatch the verdict in their favour.

The following were the complete results of the matches played today.

LADIE'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: Miss Indu Desai beat Miss D. C. Mistry 17-21 21-18 17-21 21-17 21-18; Miss Ruby Satarwalla beat Miss C. R. Jhaveri 23-21 15-21 21-13 18-21 21-14; Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat Miss D. P. Munshi 21-12 21-15 21-14; Miss Kamal Rege w.o. Miss Enid Bocarro.

MEN'S SINGLES

FOURH ROUND: D. P. Sampat beat R. J. Dawka 21-16 21-17 21-12; B. A. Laljee beat C. N. Honawar 21-16 21-18 18-21 21-19; H. M. Khanchand beat C. R. Kelekar 21-13 21-15 21-16; T. Thiruvengadam beat M. L. Lulla 21-12 21-13 21-14; D. P. Somaya beat V. B. Shanbhag 16-21 21-23 21-10 21-14 21-3; D. H. Kapadia beat S. Nadkarni 21-10 21-16 21-12; O. Dyer beat K. Vasant 21-12 21-17 21-13; Y. S. Vyas beat A. Jacob 21-14 22-20 21-11.

MIXED DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINALS: Mrs. Mani Bharucha and T. Thiruvengadam beat Miss P. Nunes and V. M. Nadkarni 21-17 21-14 19-21 18-21 21-17; Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla and Y. S. Vyas beat Miss C. R. Jhaveri and G. Sadanand 21-15 15-21 21-12 21-17; Miss Jaya Walawalkar and H. M. Khanchand beat Miss Ruby Satarwalla and P. Kumar 21-18 21-16 14-21 13-21 21-16; Miss Enid Bocarro and Ossie Dyer w.o. Miss K. L. Apte and T. Mahadewan.

SOHRAB BHOOT RETURNS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Sohrab H. Bhoot, who accompanied India's cycling representatives to Belgium as Manager returned aboard the S.S. 'Chusan' this morning.

Mr. Bhoot said that our cyclists learnt a great deal from their trip abroad.

INDIA'S WELCOME

The Commonwealth Cricket Team am apped on board the "S.S. Chusan". Photo shows Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Cricket Control in India welcoming them.

POONA RACES HELD OVER

POONA, Sept. 30. (PTI): Owing to wet weather, the Stewards of the Royal Western India Turf Club, have postponed today's Poona races to Monday, Oct. 2, 1950. The acceptances already published will hold good.

The extra day which was to be held on Mouday, has been cancelled.

Week End Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Batsmen dominated the day in the week-end cricket matches which were arranged by the Gymkhanas. Islam Gymkhana recorded a fine wicket victory over their opponents A. C. C. Sports Club who declared their innings closed with the score 124 for 5 wickets.

R. Dalal carried his ba with 52 runs to his credit; and he his four fours; while for Islam Gymkhana M. M. Mohinuddin remained unbeaten with 65 which included six boundaries and A.D. Khan scored 48 in which he had fine hits to the boundary.

Thanks to a fine knock of 38 not out by C. Holkar and 30 by R. Nayak Bombay City Police Club registered their win over Grant Medical College Gymkhana who had made 93 for 6 wickets and declared. Rane for Medicoes hit up an unbeaten 35.

Kumkar's 39 and Demelo5s 37 enabled Canteen Stores Dept. S.C. to declare their innings closed with the total 106 for 7 wickets against P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'B' whom they beat by a very narrow margin of 3 runs in an interesting match. B.M. Gandhi who had earlier taken 2 Canteen wickets for 11 runs came to the rescue of his side by carrying his mat for 31 runs.

R. R. Chandorkar and M. M. Dalvi hit up brilliant 83 and 77 runs respectively for Jolly Cricketers against Parsee Gymkhana and both of them retired. Both of them hit 13 boundaries each.

For Parsee Gymkhana M. R. Khan and D.H. Wadia contributed 56 and 34 runs respectively in a total of 145 for 6 wickets at the close of play.

Bombay Gymkhana drew with Bombay Company Sports Club.

Patel of Canteen Stores Department was the only bowler to capture 5 wickets for 36 runs against P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'B'. Elliot of Bombay Gymkhana took 3 wickets for 11 runs against Bombay Company S.C., and M. Colah of A.C.C. Sports Club captured one wicket for 2 runs against Islam Gymkhana.

The following were complete results of the matches played.

SEERS CUP BADMINTON

Municipal Club Beat Reserve Bank

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the only match which was a deciding factor in the tie between the Municipal sports club and the Reserve Bank of India Sports Club, Bal Bhagwat and W. J. Franklin (Municipal S.C.) beat B. R. Agaskar and Hirlekar (Reserve Bank) in the Men's Doubles of the Seers Cup Badminton Tournament. The final score was 15-10, 10-15, 18-14 in favour of the winners

SOUTH AFRICA INVITES NEW ZEALAND

Cricket Tour In 1953-54

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter).

New Zealand is to be invited to send a cricket team to tour South Africa and Rhodesia during the 1953-54 season

This decided at a meeting of the South African Cricket Board of Control here today

If the invitation is accepted it will be the first time a New Zealand cricket team has visited South Africa.

NARPAT SINGH BEATS PINTO

Western India Squash

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rajkumar Narpat Singh scored an easy victory over Major J. V. Pinto to claim the Men's title in the Western India Squash Championship for the sixth year in succession at the C.C.I. this evening.

The Women's title went to Miss Perin Nazir and the Junior's title was annexed by P. F. Contractor.

Les Ames, Captain of the Commonwealth Cricket team presided and Mrs. Ames distributed the prizes.

The following were the results:

JUNIORS EVENT:— P. F. Contractor beat Nazir Chinoy:— 9-3, 9-1, 9-0.

WOMEN'S EVENT:— Miss Perin Nazir beat Miss Sheila Mahata 9-4, 9-4, 9-2.

MEN'S EVENT:— Rajkumar Narpat Singh beat Major J. V. Pinto 9-4, 9-2, 9-2.

PROFESSIONAL'S EVENT:— Jamaludin beat Umer Khan 9-2, 9-2, 9-1.

GYMKHANA CRICKET

A.C.C. Sports Club 124 for 5 wickets declared (R. Dalal not-out 52; S. K. Rattansey 3 for 39) lost to Islam Gymkhana 145 for 5 wickets (A. D. Khan 48, M. M. Mohiuddin not-out 65; N. Colah 1 for 2 runs, B. V. Kadbet 2 for 23.)

Grant Medical College Gymkhana 93 for 6 wickets declared (Rane not-out 35; B. P. Kadan 3 for 13, J. Roach 2 for 16) lost to Bombay City Police Club 120 for 6 wickets (C. Holkar not-out 38, R. Nayak 30; Clerk 3 for 37, Sathe 2 for 31).

Canteen Stores Department S. C. 106 for 7 wickets declared (Karnarakar 39, Demelo 37; B. M. Gandhi 2 for 11 runs, G. G. Chandane 2 for 17) beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 103 (B. M. Gandhi not-out 31; Patel 5 for 36, Demelo 4 for 19).

Jolly Cricketers 186 for 6 wickets declared (R. R. Chandorkar retired 83, M. M. Dalvi retired 77) drew with Parsee Gymkhana 145 for 6 wickets (M. R. Khan 56, D. H. Wadia 34; L. V. Apte 3 for 31, R. R. Chandorkar 2 for 35).

Bombay Gymkhana 191 for 9 wickets A. R. Denholn 54, Daragarza 2 declared (R. A. Isaac 48, S. Mullock 41, for 31) drew with Bombay Company, S. C. 127 for 5 wickets (P. K. Palekar 32, V. S. Jayakar not-out 21; Elliott 3 for 11 runs, Isaac 1 for 6 runs).

Bill To Set Up Military School Withdrawn

RANCHI, Sept. 30 (PTI): A non-official resolution moved by Mr. Ramcharan Sinha (Congress) recommending to Government that a military training school should be set up in Bihar was withdrawn after a short debate in the Bihar Assembly today.

Sardar Harihar Singh (Congress) supporting the resolution recalled the heroic part played by Bihar during the sepoy mutiny and said that the British Government tried to avenge themselves by virtually closing the doors of the army to the Biharees. The valiant people of Shahabad who had played a prominent role in the mutiny were deliberately demilitarised, he said.

Mr. Amin Ahmed, a front-rank opposition member also supported the resolution and said that Bihar had produced one of the greatest soldiers in history in Sher Shah and it was in the fitness of things that the people of the province should be given necessary facilities of military education.

Control On Commodities

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) (Amendment) Act, 1950, has received the assent of the President of the Indian Union and has now become law. The Act has been published for general information in the Bombay Government Gazette of September 29

REFUSED ORDER: Thirty-three year old Mieczyslaw Wronski, Chief of the Visa Section of the Polish Legation in Stockholm has refused an order to return to Warsaw and asked freedom if he can stay as a political refugee

Rovers Cup Soccer

SHELL AND G.I.P. ENTER FIRST ROUND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches in the preliminary round of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament were ended in clear decisions, this evening at the Cooperage, when Burmah Shell beat B.E.S.T. by two goals to nil in their replayed encounter; and G.I.P. Railway beat Maharashtra by three goals to one.

Maharashtra found the Railway side too fast; but gradually caught up, putting in some fine team work. However, their efforts came too late. Maharashtra's custodian saved some brilliant goals. The Maharashtrians could have scored more often but the crowding out tactics of the Railway caused their undoing.

G.I.P. scored once in the first half through Tambe and then in the second half through Shiva and Bhickoo, while Francis Das reduced the margin.

The teams:—

G.I.P. RAILWAY:— Sukhlal; D'Mello, R. Almeida; Delgardo, B. Duncan, Gulabsingh; T. D'Souza, Tambe, Aziz, Shiva, Bhickoo.

MAHARASHTRA:— Dattu; Thomas, Bernard; Muthuswamy, Ganesh, Rawal; Tulashiram, Bapuja, Francis Das, Gabriel, Balan.

Referee: A. J. Francis.

SHELL WIN REPLAY

Burmah Shell fully deserved to win this evening. Their forwards worked hard and they were fully rewarded. Their co-ordinated movement was due to the splendid destribution work of Middlecoat, their centre half.

Early in the initial half Rego opened their account and in the second session Maxie scored the consolidating goal.

The Teams:—

BURMAH SHELL:— Santiago; St. Anne, Angelo; Vaidya, Middlecoat, Pinto, Michael, Rego, Maxie; Noronha, Hari.

B.E.S.T.:— Prabhakar; Pinto, Azavedo; Arjun, Perumal, Shetty; Sawant, Khandia, Gomes, Shivram, Pempalgaokar.

Referee:— P. A. Kunder

TIMES OF INDIA TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Times of India Open Table Tennis and the Herbert Smith Team Championship Shield commences on Friday October 13 at the Times of India Sport Club at Hornby Road.

The last date for the receipt of entries is October 10 and should be fowrded to Mr. Deboo C/o the Advertisement Department, Times of India.

Rainbow Lose By Solitary Goal

Football At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday

A solitary goal scored by Balaram against Rainbow Sport Club "A" helped the junior league champions, Indian Gymkhana to move into the the third round of the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel this evening.

Rainbow had more of the game and had many raids into the rival territory but they found difficult to penetrate in the Gymkhana defence who kept them at bay.

Indian Gymkhana scored the all important goal ten minutes after the start. Balaram ran through and beat custodian Rao with a carpet drive from outside the penalty box and they crossed over with this lead for good.

Earlier in the same competition Globe S.C. "A" and Khatau S.C. failed to reach a decision neither side scoring. Extra time was not played.

GEORGIAN CUP

In the first game of the evening, Amar Hind beat Harel Vijay by the odd goal in three in the Georgian Cup Tournament Karsandas scored both the goals for Amar Hind while Balaram Powar reduced the losers defeat.

FAR EAST TABLE TENNIS

SINGAPORE, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter). Shi Shu Chu, of Hongkong, won the final of the Far East Invitation Table Tennis Singles Championship tonight.

In the final both he and his opponent, Fu Chi Fong of Hong Kong, were dead tired and after each had won game the latter gave a walkover to Shi Shu Chu. Score at the time (Shi Shu Chu first) 15-21 21-16.

Third and fourth places in the championship were also filled by Hong Kong players—Lo Kum San and Chung Ching Shing.

The Indian national champion, U. M. Chandarana was beaten in the quarter-finals by Shi Shu Chu 21-11 17-21 21-19 21-19.

The other Indian player, Bhandari, was beaten by Fu Chi Fong 21-13 21-16 14-21 16-21 21-19

ALL CEYLON RETAIN TROPHY

All-India Rugby Football Tourney

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30 (PTI).

All Ceylon, holders, retained the Calcutta Cup, beating Calcutta Football Club by three points to nil (from penalty kick) in the All-India Rugby Tournameot this evening.

KOREA WINS PRIORITY IN U.N. ASSEMBLY

Russia And Her Supporters Keep Out Of Voting

AMERICANS ON 38t. PARALLEL FIND COMMUNISTS HAVE EVAPORATED!

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly today decided to take up for immediate consideration the Korean question.

This followed a heated scene in which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky and East European delegates attacked alleged Greek terrorism and sought to have the Assembly deal with that question first.

Other delegates had called for an immediate discussion on Korea and an eight-nation plan for a United Korea, drawn up on British initiative, was due to go before the committee.

To restore order the committee Chairman Roberto Urdaneta of Columbia adjourned the meeting for ten minues.

SOVIET KEEP OUT

On the resumption he ignored attempts by M. Vyshinsky and others to intervene and called for a vote on Philippine proposal to debate Korea immediately. Voting was 46 to nil, the Soviet Union and its supporters not taking part.

M. Vyshinsky then proposed that the Committee invite representatives of both North and South Korea to take part in the debate.

He had earlier called for talks between the Assembly President and the Greek delegation on death sentences alleged to have been passed on eleven "Greek patriots". He said his raising of the Greek question was not meant to delay consideration of the Korean issue, but that did not mean the committee could not discuss any thing else.

The Political Committee was meeting for the first time during this session of the Assembly.

COMMUNIST ARMY EVAPORATES

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter).

Fresh South Korean divisions moving up to the 38th Parallel and American troops still fanning out against crumbling resistance found no answer to the question—Where is the Communist army?

In four days the greater part of the North Korean forces of about 100,000 men has evaporated—or so it seems to the United Nations troops, it is reported from the front near the north-south border.

South Korean units, regrouping and being reinforced just south of the 38th Parallel, will cross into North Korea only on orders from the United Nations or the American Eighth Army, a South Korean Army spokesman declared.

TENTATIVE PLAN

The South Koreans have tentative plan for a drive on the Communist capital of Pyongyang.

New York radio stations today quoted authoritative sources in Tokyo as saying that Gen. Douglas MacArthur would tomorrow make a broadcast call to the North Korean Government to surrender.

Late tonight battle maps showed that United Nations forces now hold nearly nine-tenths of South Korea. The other one-tenth comprises a rapidly shrinking pocket on the West Coast west of Chonju and a strip of ground between the Americans advancing on the northern front and the 38th Parallel.

S. KOREA'S PLEA

From battered Seoul, where one million people now face famine and disease, the South Korean National Assembly appealed for United Nations authority for their troops to cross the 38th Parallel.

The Assembly's message, according to the Korean Press Information Service here, also called for aid in securing unification an independence of the whole of Korea, for help for refugees and rehabilitation of war torn towns.

Latest Positions

According to latest reports of the frontline positions on the West Coast, the 187th American Air Force regiment reached the northern tip of the Peninsula which juts out from Inchon. These troops are now 20 miles from the 38th Parallel.

The first United States Marine Division advancing in a spreading arc to the north of the South Korean capital, pushed up to ten miles from the city.

The Seventh American Infantry Division, spearheading south-east from Seoul, drove more troops into the link-up corridor established with Gen Walton H Walker's Eighth Army advancing rapidly from the south-east.

Getting Ready For Atom War

CALIFORNIA'S BIG PLAN FOR EVACUATION

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): California is preparing plans to evacuate the major portion of its ten million civilian population in the event of atomic war.

They will be transported hundreds of miles inland to refugee camps in the states of Navada and Arizona. Almost complete plans for the evacuation will be presented to the military authorities at a meeting next Tuesday.

Their evacuation programme was suggested by Lieut. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, Commanding General of the Sixth Army, which has jurisdiction over military activities in the 11 western states.

Thirty-nine States hace now taken action in setting up civilian atom bomb defences in preparing evacuation plans.

British Land On Taexhong

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The British cruiser 'Ceylon' yesterday put a landing party on the island of Taexhong off the west coast of Korea, near the 38th Parallel and confirmed that the Communists had evacuated the island, it was officially announced here today.

The 'Ceylon' and the destroyer 'Cockade' blew up three mines near the island.

The heavy cruiser 'Toledo' bombarded troop concentrations near Kumpo north-west of Seoul.

On the south coast South Korean marines landed in force north of Yuso against negligible Communist resistance.

AIR RAIDS

Marine fighters and bombers today flattened into the landscape of the South Korean town of Uijongpu, 12 miles north of Seoul, Gen. MacArthur announced in a communique tonight.

The town lay directly in the path of American marines pushing towards the 38th Parallel.

More British Troops For Korea

LONDON, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): More British troops will be sailing shortly to reinforce those now in Korea, a usually reliable source said today.

CUBAN HONOUR FOR MACARTHUR

HAVANA, Sept 29 (PTI-eReuter). The Cuban Cabinet today recommended Gen. Douglas MacArthur for the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

HELP ASSAM

Have you sent your contribution to the Assam Relief Fund? If not, do so immediately. Lakhs of people in distress wait for your help.

Send your contributions to: the Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund, Imperial Bank, Shillong. All post offices accept your Money Orders free of charges. The following amounts have been received up to 28-9-50.

Upto 27-9-50	7,77,85	2	1
Assam	1,408	8	0
Bihar	600	0	0
Bombay	6,300	15	0
Hyderabad	200	0	0
Madhya Bharat	875	0	0
Madras	931	8	0
Mysore	167	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	189	0	0
Orissa	10	0	0
Punjab	4	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	10,675	14	0
Rajasthan	1	0	0
West Bengal	1,981	0	0
Total:	Rs. 8,01,200	15	0

Indo-Afghan Treaty

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30.

The treaty of friendship between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Afghanistan, signed at New Delhi on the 4th January, 1950, came into force from the 30th September, 1950, when Instruments of Ratification of the treaty were exchanged at the Ministry of External Affairs by Shri. K. P. S. Menon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and His Excellency Sardar Dr. Najib-Ullah Khan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan in India, on behalf of their respective Governments.

The treaty pledges "everlasting peace and friendship" between the two countries, and the two Governments agree to strengthen and develop cultural ties between their countries and to assist in each other's industrial and agricultural progress.

ARMY PLOT AGAINST SYRIAN STATE?

20 People Arrested

BEIRUT, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The Syrian authorities today arrested 20 people, including a Deputy, and searched many houses in investigating an alleged army plot against the State.

Reports from Damascus yesterday suggested the country was facing a new crisis arising from long standing differences between Government and Army.

But informed political circles tonight doubted the existence of any serious plot, and thought yesterday's reports exaggerated.

Political parties held meetings today to study the situation.

Sardar's Programme At Indore

INDORE, Sept 30 (PTI).

Heavy round of engagements has been drawn up for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who will fly here from Delhi on October 1 on a two day visit to the city.

The main function will be the laying of the foundation stone of Kasturbagram on October 2 by Sardar Patel who is chairman of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust.

Aid To S.-E. Asia

LONDON September 30 (PTI-Reuter): Delegates of the three associate states of Indo China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia arrived here by air today for next week's conference of the British Commonwealth Consultative Council on aid to South-East Asia.

Later they drove to the French Embassy to call on the Ambassador M. Rene Massigli.

SIMLA RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, attended a civic reception given in his honour at 'Snowdon', by the Simla Municipality, on Wednesday.

Photo shows Dr. Rajendra Prasad receiving a casket containing the civic address from Shri Durga Das Khanna, senior Vice-President, Simla Municipality.

'NO MUSLIM WILL BE ALLOWED TO BE ILL-TREATED IN INDIA'

Congress President's Declaration At Calcutta Meeting

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30 (PTI).

THE Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, declared here today that not a single Muslim would be allowed to be ill-treated in India, no matter what happened in Pakistan.

"India cannot follow Pakistan in the matter of treatment of her minorities," he said.

Speaking at a reception given to him by the Muslims of West Bengal at Mohammed Ali Park, the Congress President said that he had repeatedly told the Hindus that it would be a matter of great shame for them if they failed to protect the Muslims.

Dealing with the refugee problem at one of a series of receptions the Congress President said that the question of their rehabilitation did not constitute the whole problem. What was more important was the question of the security of the large number of Hindus, who had been left behind in Eastern Pakistan. People of India should not forget, he said, the assurances given by their leaders before the partition.

NO GOING TO WAR

He, however, did not advocate going to war with Pakistan over the issue. "But Pakistan nevertheless must be made to observe such conditions as would instill a greater sense of security in the minds of her minorities. This might require a little more firm attitude on the side of India who could not ignore her responsibility in this matter," he said.

The Congress, he said, always supported Hindu-Muslim unity. All of them knew of the Khilafat movement, in which both Hindus and Muslims worked together. But, he regretted, that some mistakes were committed, specially by the Muslim League. The acceptance of the principle of separate electorate was a great mistake done by Congress leaders. Many leaders, including those of Bengal and Maharashtra, did that mistake.

STAND ON PARTITION

Partition, Mr. Tandon said was no solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. He had openly advocated that even if there was some delay in the coming of independence, there should be no partition. It was well-known that Gandhiji accepted partition with great hesitancy.

Mr. Tandon said he would like to tell the Muslims that Mr. Jinnah and his followers had repeatedly asserted that Muslim culture was different from Hindu culture. Partition was based on that principle. But the lessons of history would falsify that theory.

Religion was something different from culture. When he said that Indian culture was one, he did not mean that all Muslims in India would become Hindus. They would remain as Muslims, he asserted.

Quoting scriptures, the Congress President demonstrated how the essence of Hinduism and Islam was the same. "I am a resident of Allahabad and my culture is in no way different from that of Muslim residents of the same place," he said.

Indian culture, he added, was coming from the past ages. It was enriched from time to time by both Hindus and Muslims and others. "Let the Hindus and Muslims of India remember that they were men first. Let they go with an open mind and serve the country unitedly and with an open heart."

Welcoming the Congress President, Mr. G. Sigar said that in the battle of India's independence Muslims had played no less an important part. He assured Government and the Congress of their full allegiance to the country.

Brookes Warns Indians

DURBAN, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter):—Dr. E. H. Brookes who represents Africans in the South African senate, today warned Indians in the Union against overseas appeals and contacts, if they wanted "to win the friendship and support of white South Africa."

UNIQUE HEART OPERATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Surgeons here have removed a jabbed shell fragment from the heart of a 33-year-old sergeant wounded in Korea six weeks ago—an injury that usually kills immediately.

During part of the three-hour operation doctors kept the heart functioning by hand-pressing.

The operation was performed at Walter Reed General Hospital under the direction of Dr. Brian Blades, Professor of Surgery at George Washington University.

A I.T.U.C. LETTER AT LAKE SUCCESS

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 30 (PTI Reuter): United Nations Secretary General, Trygve Lie, today made public a letter from Russian delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, enclosing an All-India Trade Union Congress demand for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

Mr. Malik asked that the Congress letter be circulated as a Security Council document.

WORKER STABBED IN MILL AREA

Over 25,000 Strikers Report For Duty

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sporadic violence still continues in the mill area in spite of all the police precautions. The latest incident is reported from the Kalachowki area, where a metal worker is stated to have been stabbed this evening, owing to mistaken identity. The injured man was removed to the hospital. The marauders decamped immediately after the crime and still remain untraced.

Four more persons were arrested this evening, bringing the total number of arrests for the day to 24.

MORE MEN RESUME

According to the report of the Director of Publicity, there was considerable improvement in the attendance at mills today. In all 25,235 employees reported for duty in 21 mills, thirteen of which were working fully and eight partially.

As usual the Mill Mazdoor Sabha has reputed the Government claim, stating that figures offered are too much exaggerated. According to a Socialist spokesman only one mill was working fully today, and four more partially. The rest were all closed.

The Strike Committee alleged today that leaflets had been thrown from the air in certain districts of Maharashtra, stating that the Mill Mazdoor and the Socialist Party had called off the strike. The Socialist Party has issued instructions to all its offices in various districts to warn the strikers against these "baseless rumours".

ONE KILLED 12 INJURED

Police Open Fire At Raichur

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 30 (UPI): One person was killed and 12 others were injured in a police firing on a mob of two thousand strong at Raichur, in Hyderabad state, on Friday morning when the mob is reported to have broken open two Government godowns and started looting foodgrains according to information received in official circles.

The taluqdar and the superintendent of police of the district, who were on the spot, it is reported asked the crowd to disperse, but the mob instead of obeying pelted the police with stones. Lathi-charge was ordered, but it proved ineffective, whereupon a few rounds were fired, as a result of which one person was killed and 12 others were injured. The firing produced salutary effect and the situation was brought under control. Subsequently, the Civil Administrator took necessary precautionary measures.

Hindustan Aircraft Strike

BANGALORE, Sept. 30, (PTI):—There was slight improvement in the strike situation of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory today.

According to an official press note issued from the General Manager's office, 1,200 employees attended as against 1,000 yesterday.

Stop Press

Dibrugarh Rocked Again

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 30, (PTI): Dibrugarh was rocked by an earthquake shock at 1-7 p.m. today. The tremor lasted two minutes. Office assistants, school children and all indoor workers rushed out to the open when doors and windows rattled violently.

Shocks of slight and moderate intensity are continuing daily here for the last 47 days since August 15.

Reds On The Defensive

LONDON, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter):—North Korea in a war communique today said its army was on the defensive in Seoul, South Korean capital whose recapture United Nations forces announced five days ago.

The communique, quoted in an official Soviet news agency message received in London, said the North Koreans were launching "fierce counter-attacks against the American troops

GOVT. CAN'T INTERVENE IN CITY STRIKE NOW

Matter Rests With Tribunal, Says Nehru

BUT EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS CAN NEGOTIATE SETTLEMENT AT ANY TIME

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (PTI): The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru referred to the textile strike in Bombay at the press conference today and said that it would be a dangerous thing if the Government, under the stress of circumstances, swept away all the laboriously built up structure of Tribunal, etc., and bypass the law.

He said that two main issues were involved in the strike, namely, the question of bonus and the recognition of a particular union. The question of bonus had been referred to a judicial tribunal in accordance with law and the Government were expecting daily the findings of the Tribunal. He did not know how the Government could intervene when the matter was being considered by a judicial tribunal.

"I might mention," said the Prime Minister, "that although the matter is before the Tribunal, nothing comes in the way of the employers and employees talking to each other at any time. What has been suggested is that the Government should initiate such talks. It is embarrassing for the Government to do so, since the matter is referred to the Tribunal. The Bombay Government are perfectly agreeable to any talk taking place at any time. In fact they welcome mutual agreement any time but they cannot bypass the law especially when in a few days the decision of the Tribunal will be available."

RECOGNITION

As regards the second point, namely, the recognition of a particular union or opportunities to be given to them in its "representative character", **Pandit Nehru said that there was a specific law in Bombay which laid down that only those unions which could show that their membership included a certain percentage of the total workers would be recognised. The Government did not come in the picture at all.** The Registrar appointed for the purpose after going through the books recognised the unions. The Registrar came to a decision that I.N.T.U.C. was a more representative union as it had a membership of 40,000. Therefore it was recognised as such.

"It is open at any time today," said the Prime Minister, "for any other union to go to the Registrar and say that they have a larger membership than the other union. If they fulfil the conditions as far as membership is concerned, the result will follow automatically without the intervention of the Government."

The normal procedure, he said, was perfectly easy enough for any union to prove its representative character to the Registrar and unless the law was changed, it was difficult again for Government to bypass their own law. "It is said that there has been a large number of people about 200,000 or so on strike. It shows that the people behind the strike have considerable influence."

In Bombay out of 220,000 textiles workers, the so-called representative union had a membership of 40,000 or a little more, the Socialist 15,000 and Communist 13,000. The rest of the workers were not organised properly. For strikes it would be easy to influence them. The real influence of the Union depended upon how effectively it could ask the workers not to strike.

KASHMIR IN PAKISTAN PARLIAMENT

KARACHI, Sept 30 (PTI).

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan Prime Minister of Pakistan, announced in Parliament this morning that he would move a motion in Octo-

NEHRU ON KASHMIR -SEE PAGES 19 and 20-

-er 5 for a full dress debate on the Kashmir issue. The Pakistan Parliament began its autumn session this morning. After a 75-minute sitting it adjourned till October 2

RED CHINA 'EN FETE'

Anniversary Of Republic

PEKING Sept. 30 (PTI) Ali China was enfete tonight on the eve of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Central Peoples Republic, cables M. Sivaram PTI staff correspondent.

Mass rallies, peasants parades and military reviews will highlight tomorrow's celebrations in every city town and village from sunny Canton to the snowclad Great Wall.

Peking tonight was a maze of light and colour with Republic's star spangled Red Flag flying from rooftops and huge Chinese lanterns in red beckoning celebrating crowds along the ancient avenues.

A grand three-day fete began tonight with a reception given by President Mao Tse-tung to foreign diplomatic corps and Chinese dignitaries.

Climaxing the celebrations will be a mammoth parade at Peking "Red Square" in which more than half a million troops and workers are expected to participate.

MADRAS AWARDS FOR MAXIMUM OUTPUT

For Growing More Food

MADRAS, Sept. 30, (PTI): The Madras Government have decided to award cash prizes and medals to agriculturists producing the maximum paddy over an acre during the current year.

A sum of Rs. 16,600 has been sanctioned by Government for awarding the prizes. The first prize of Rs. 500 and a gold medal worth Rs. 100 will be awarded to the cultivator producing the maximum paddy over an acre in the entire State.

Medals and cash prizes ranging between Rs. 250 and Rs. 50 for maximum paddy production will also be given in the case of each region district and taluk.

To encourage compost manuring, the Government have also decided to award a token prize of Rs. 25 to a village in each taluk for maximum production of compost.

EMBRACE BUDDHISM

Ambedkar's Call To Harijans

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Law Minister has appealed to people to embrace Buddhism.

"The present Hinduism," he said, "about a thousand years ago was nothing but Buddhism, but after the Mohommedan invasion and other causes it lost its purity and was mixed up with dross."

Dr. Ambedkar who was speaking at the city's Buddha temple at Worli last night, deprecated the idea that political independence would end all the ills of the country. He said: "As long as there is no purity of mind, wrong doings and utter disregard of morals continued in the everyday life; and as long as man does not know how to behave with man and creates barriers between man and man, India can never be prosperous.

"To end all these troubles India must embrace Buddhism, Buddhism is the only religion based upon ethical principles and teaches how to work for the good and wellbeing of the common man."

SINO-TIBETAN TALKS IN DELHI PROVE FUTILE

Lhasa Delegates Asked To Send Mission To Peking

KALIMPONG, Sept. 30 (PTI)

AUTHORITATIVE circles said here today that the Sino-Tibetan talks in Delhi had ended with out any definite conclusions.

These circles stated that the Chinese Ambassador, after preliminary talks with the Tibetan delegation, headed by Tsepon Shakabpa, had suggested that the delegation should proceed to Peking for further negotiations.

The Ambassador, it is understood, declined to discuss the question of future relations between Tibet and China as he was not empowered to conclude any agreement.

It is stated that the Ambassador heard the viewpoints of the Tibetan delegation and promised to forward their proposals to Peking.

Well-informed quarters here interpreted this reported development as a diplomatic but firm hint to Lhasa that any agreement shall be evolved in Peking only in order to avoid "Anglo-American influence."

A high official of the Tibetan Government, now at Kalimpong, did not discount the possibility of a Tibetan Mission going to Peking for negotiations regarding Tibet's relations with China.

Jail For Snatching Away 'Gandhi Caps'

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30, (PTI): A Delhi Sessions Judge found two young men guilty today of the charge of snatching away 'Gandhi Caps' from pedestrians and setting them on fire, and convicted one to six months rigorous imprisonment, and the other, a student, to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo three months hard labour.

Sino-Tibetan Talks

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30, (PTI):—The Prime Minister told correspondents today that the Tibetan delegation now in Delhi and conversation with the Chinese Ambassador Gen. Yuan Chung-Hsien here.

Both were awaiting replies from respective Governments to their communications.

MADRAS, September 30, (PTI): The three-day session of the All India Leprosy Workers Conference which is held in Madras from October 3 under the presidentship of Dr. E. Muir well known leprologist.

1 Killed, Several Buried Alive

STOCKHOLM Sept 30 (PTI-Reuter).

A landslide swept forty blocks of flats in the industrial village of Surte near Gothenburg, a distance of nearly 100 yards into the Goeta river, last night.

At least one person was killed and many more were believed buried in the wreckage of the houses.

9 KILLED, 10 HURT

U. S. Destroyer Hits Mine Off Japan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Navy reported yesterday the American destroyer "Brush" hit a floating mine in the Sea of Japan on Wednesday, killing nine men and injuring ten. Five others are missing.

A large underwater hole was torn in the left side of the 2,200 ton destroyer but the ship made the Port Sasebo, Japan, under her own power after emergency repairs at the scene.

The navy gave this account.

The destroyer hit the mine off shore from the City of Tanchon, North Korea. A navy patrol plane dropped life rafts to three men in the water.

NEED FOR REMOVING UNTOUCHABILITY

Shri Tapase's Advice To People

"If Hindu religion is to be saved and rejuvenated, the age-old stigma of untouchability must be wiped off its face once and for all", said Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, in a message broadcast today from the Bombay station of All-India Radio on the eve of the second Harijan Day to be observed all over the State on October 1. He paid glowing tributes to the Father of the Nation, who championed the cause of Harijans and launched a nation-wide struggle for its removal.

Enumerating the various measures undertaken by the State Government to remove untouchability, Shri Tapase said that it would be a mistake to suppose that Government measures would alone solve this knotty problem. He exhorted the people to help the authorities to implement these measures and not to observe untouchability in their daily life. He also appealed to Harijans to strive for their own regeneration, by giving up the false sense of inferiority. He advised them to take full advantage of the educational facilities offered to them by the Government.

Baroda University Act

A Bill to amend the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act, 1949, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of September 29.

It is stated that on a close scrutiny of this Act it has been found that its language is defective in some places and some provisions need to be substantially changed in the interest of the University. The opportunity has, therefore, been taken to bring the Act in line with the legislation in respect of other universities in certain respects.

Seed For Resowing In Gujerat

With a view to enabling the agriculturists of North Gujarat districts, where crops were damaged due to recent floods, to obtain seed for resowing the Government of Bombay has relaxed, from September 30 to October 31 the ban on the movement and sale of jowar and wheat, provided the quantity does not exceed, in any case, one Bengal maund of jowar and two Bengal maunds of wheat at a time.

CULTURAL TIES: The Indian Minister in Vienna, Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai visited the Austrian Minister of Education, Doctor Folip Hurdes, on Thursday. Their talks dealt with the resumption of cultural relations between India and Austria. The Indian Minister informed Doctor Hurdes that twenty Indian Doctors at Medicine will come to complete their studies in Vienna this winter.

RETENTION OF CONTROLS FAVOURED

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 30, (PTI).

AN outline of the Socialist plan for the solution of the prevailing food and other problems of the country was given by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader who arrived here from Trivandrum on a one-day visit to the town.

Addressing a public meeting here Dr. Lohia said that the creation of a food army, the setting up of new industries and bring major industries under social ownership were absolutely vital if they were to escape from widespread famine and starvation. Passion for work, Dr. Lohia said, could be aroused in the country only on the basis of equality. Land must be re-divided and incomes and salaries brought within a margin of approximate equality.

Referring to food problem, Dr. Lohia said he favoured retention of controls. To suggest that controls should be removed altogether and the question of food to be left to settle itself without any Governmental action, he thought, was 'monstrous.' Dr. Lohia was in favour of some kind of rationing and procurement, but felt that this measure had to be carried more intelligently than in the past.

VILLAGE COUNCILS

Dr. Lohia suggested that rationing, procurement and extenditure for increasing food production should be the responsibility, not of the Government servants, but of village councils through which Government should procure surplus food and make it available to the towns.

Dr. Lohia charged the Ministers at the centre and in the states with "nepotism" and "favouritism" and said the evils would altogether disappear under socialist administration. The remedy, he said, lay in changing the administration.

WELFARE FUND FOR WORKERS

Standing Committee To Discuss Scheme

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30. (PTI): The constitution of a welfare trust fund and contributary provident fund for industrial workers in selected industrial undertakings will be the main subjects of discussion at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee scheduled to take place early in November.

The agenda includes the question of uniformity in legislation relating to shops and commercial employees and tripartite agreement on and compliance with the provisions of the factory laws in respect of organised industries. The other important item that may be discussed is a plan for the governmental control of retrenchment of agricultural personnel and drawing up of a rational scheme of employment.

The Committee which was set up in 1941 consists of twenty members, ten representing Central and State Governments and five each of the

Variety Performance In Aid Of Assam

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An elaborate programme of songs and dances, presented by the students of the Jai Hind College in aid of the victims of the Assam earthquake, highly entertained a packed audience at the Sunderabai Hall this evening.

The dance items presented by Miss Hira Mansukhani, Miss Pushpa Advani and Miss Padamani Vasani were highly appreciated by those present.

The amount collected from the function will be handed over to Justice Bhagwati, Vive-Chancellor of the Bombay University, who will forward it to the authorities concerned.

Mr. T. M. Advani, Principal of the College, who presided over the function, lauding the efforts of the enthusiastic youths for a humanitarian cause, observed that if the dream of "One World" was to be realised, it would only be through the power of youth. He commended the efforts of the students and hoped that many more functions of the type would be organised in the country to help the distressed humanity in Assam.

SEATS FOR STATE ASSEMBLY

Socialists' Concern

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Branch of the Socialist Party yesterday expressed "concern" at the "small" number of seats allotted to Greater Bombay for the State Assembly and the House of People, by the Delimitation Committee.

"The twenty-seven seats for the State Assembly and four seats for the House of People allotted in the proposals of the Delimitation Committee is inadequate in view of the present population of the city," the Socialist Party declared in a statement here.

The statement said that on the basis of one seat for 105,000 population, Bombay should have got at least 32 seats for the State Assembly and five seats in the House of People. Bombay's population, according to ration cards exceeds 3½ millions.

The statement also considered the 14-day period for lodging complaints regarding the proposals as "inadequate" since they needed greater time for "careful study".

India Has No Faith In U.S., Says Chalapathi

HOUSTON (Texas), Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Because the United States continues to back Nationalist China in the United Nations, the people of India do not have as much confidence in the United States as they did during the administration of President Roosevelt, Mr. Chalapathi Rau said here today.

Mr. Rau, one of 16 foreign editors and publishers touring the United States to discuss closer ties among international journalists, is editor of the National Herald at Lucknow.

Mr. Rau said that while the leaders of India recognise the value of such freedoms as freedom of the press, the people of India were today first interested in freedom from want.

Spirit Of Service Essential—Mahatab

HYDERABAD (Dn), Sept. 30 (PTI): Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab, India's Minister for Industries and Supplies, told a gathering of State Congressmen here that only those who were imbued with a spirit of service to the people should be selected as candidates to the legislative bodies in the forthcoming elections.

Mr. Mahatab referred to Indo-Pakistan relations and said despite all troubles and prejudices, there should be free flow of trade between these two countries, otherwise both of them would be ruined.

Bail Plea Rejected

AMRITSAR, Sept. 30. (PTI): Mr. Jagdish Chander, a magistrate, rejected yesterday the bail application of four Nihang Sikhs who are being tried for alleged "rioting armed with deadly weapons" and other charges.

According to the prosecution, the Nihangs, Jowand Singh, Niranjan Singh, Wasuan Singh and Sardara Singh, were arrested following an encounter with the police inside Chelisna Gurdwara, in which rifle fire was exchanged for hours between the Sikhs and the police resulting in the death of eight Nihangs.

Bihar Governor's Gesture

PATNA: The Governor of Bihar Mr. M. S. Aney has donated rupees one thousand to the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund. The State Government have already contributed Rupees twenty-thousand to the Fund.

A NEW TRAINING TO U. P. POLICE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 30 (PTI): The subject of "Police courtesy" will be introduced in the training course of police cadets in the State.

The cadets will be sent to villages for social service work.

Mr. Shanti Prasad, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, broadcasting over the radio said tonight that emphasis will be laid on popular co-operation, truthfulness, and modesty.

NEHRU INAUGURATES CHARITY PLAY

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (PTI).

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru inaugurated a charity play yesterday by the Prithvi Theatre of a drama called "Ghadhar" organised by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. The profit amounting to Rs. 8,000 was contributed to the Assam Relief Fund.

To augment the Fund, three souvenirs belonging to the Prime Minister, one a large replica of Viking shipyard, another the State emblem of Ashoka Lion and the third a casket were auctioned. The first fetched Rs. 10,000, the second, Rs. 2,500 and the third Rs. 1,500.

Donations To Assam Relief

KANPUR, Sept. 29 (PTI): About a dozen local educational institutions have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,315 towards the Assam Relief Fund, announces Mr. R. P. Srivastava, Honorary Treasurer of the Assam Quake and Flood Relief Fund of Kanpur educational institutions.

Medicinal Equipments For Assam Needed

POONA, Sept. 30 (UPI): Gifts of medicines and medical equipment are badly needed by quake and flood affected people of Upper Assam, according to a telegram received by Bombay's Health Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

Assam's Health Minister Mr. J. M. Nichols Roy in a communication addressed to Dr. Gilder has stated that Assam would be grateful for gifts of medicines and equipment which are urgently required. The gift of medicines includes sulpha drugs, penicilin tinctures, quinine, and paludrine. "There is urgent need for gifts of as much medicines as can possible be sent", he says.

U. K. Firms Donation To Assam Relief

KANPUR, Sept. 29 (PTI): A cheque for Rs. 25,000 was presented to Mr. Sri Prakasa, Commerce Minister, tonight by Sir Arthur Inskip, acting Chairman of the British India Corporation, as the Corporation's donation to the Assam Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund.

Medical Help For Assam

Reverend J. J. M. Nicholas-Roy, Minister for Medical and Public Health, Government of Assam, has thanked the Government of Bombay for its offer of medical personnel and medicine to be sent to Assam to relieve distress of the unfortunate people in the affected parts of Upper Assam, who are suffering untold miseries on account of the recent earthquake and floods. He has also indicated that Assam needs very badly medicines and equipment which should be despatched to the Assistant Director of Public Health, Assam, Gauhati.

Hindi Feature On Gandhi's Life

"Purush Devata" a special Hindi feature by Narendra Sharma, based on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi will be broadcast on Monday (October 2) at 2-00 P.M. from All India Radio, Bombay.

'Purush Devata' will be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

W. H. O. MISSION TO KOREA

GENEVA, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The World Health Organisation mission going to Korea to reorganise public health services disrupted by the war will include some 30 medical officers and sanitary engineers and will arrive by the end of October, it was announced here today.

The mission, made up of five teams, will be under the direction of 44-year-old Colonel Walter Chrichton of Manor Cottage, near Faversham, Kent, who is already in Korea organising a two year World Health Organisation programme there.

INDIA REDUCING FORCES IN KASHMIR

IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFER TO DIXON

BUT SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE DEPENDS ON PAKISTAN, SAYS NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Sept 30.

THE PRIME MINISTER, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a written statement on Sir Owen Dixon's report to the Security Council said today: "IF the Kashmir dispute is to be peacefully and honourably settled, then Pakistan must change its attitude, and expediency give place to right".

IN A STATEMENT HANDED OVER TO PRESSMEN TODAY AT HIS MONTHLY PRESS CONFERENCE PANDIT NEHRU SAID INDIA REFUSED TO BE DEFLECTED FROM HER POLICY IN KASHMIR OR ELSEWHERE BY "THREATS OR HYSTERIA" OF PAKISTAN. INDIA WOULD FOLLOW THE PATH OF PEACE, BUT, IF THAT PEACE WAS ENDANGERED IN ANY WAY, SHE WOULD MEET THAT DANGER WITH FULL CONFIDENCE AND STRENGTH

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, told the conference here today that India's unilateral offer to Sir Owen Dixon to reduce the strength of her forces in Jammu and Kashmir by 20 to 25 per cent "is being implemented now".

He said that India's basic position in regard to Kashmir right from the beginning had been governed by five factors:

1. That there has been aggression, an aggression of a shameless kind, and this has to be resisted. There should be no surrender to aggression.

2. That the future of Kashmir should be decided by the people of the State.

3. That a settlement should be arrived at as far as possible by peaceful methods which avoid evil consequences and new problems and conflicts.

4. That on no account are we going to admit the two-nation theory in regard to Kashmir, as we have not done for India as a whole. Therefore, any consideration of this problem must not be based on that theory so far as we are concerned.

5. That it is our legal as well as our moral duty to protect the people of Kashmir and give them security. Apart from this, we have given solemn pledges to this effect and we shall keep them.

"Conflict sometimes arises between these different factors which I have stated. For instance, in spite of our desire for peace, in resisting aggression we had to resort to military operations. Also because of our desire for a settlement we have gone far in accepting certain proposals which give an advantage to the aggressor.

"It will be remembered that it was at our instance that cease-fire took place on the first January, 1949.

"In the course of discussions in the Security Council, with the U.N. Commission or with Sir Owen Dixon, at no time have we resiled or gone back from any assurance or undertaking that we had given. We are prepared, even now, to adhere to everything that we have said previously.

"The question resolves itself into:

1. Recognition of Pakistan's aggression. This was indirectly admitted by the U.N. Commission and has now been directly stated by Sir Owen Dixon.

2. Conditions governing a plebiscite. The main difficulty has been about these conditions. Right from the beginning we have insisted on the sovereignty of Kashmir State remaining with the present government. This was admitted by the Commission and certain consequences flowed from it. Secondly, we have insisted on providing adequately for the security of the State. On no account can we afford to endanger this.

In the course of our discussions with Sir Owen Dixon, he put forward in writing certain proposals for holding the plebiscite in the Valley as a part of the overall plebiscite. I criticised some of them, but in the main I was prepared to accept them. Later, when the question of a partial plebiscite arose, I naturally thought that those same proposals would be considered for the Valley. Sir Owen Dixon, however, put forward some thing which was very far-reaching, namely the complete supersession of the present government for a period of six months or so, apart from a complete removal of our troops as well as the State troops and the State Militia, if the U.N. Administrative Body considered this necessary. Further, he suggested

that if need arose, some Pakistan troops might be allowed to come there together with, presumably, some Indian troops.

This proposal offended against every principle that I have stated above. To us it seemed a negation of all that we had stood for and a betrayal of the people of Kashmir to whom we had pledged ourselves. It was, and is, completely impossible for us to consider any such proposal, whatever the consequences might be.

FAIR PLEBISCITE

India's Fear

"Sir Owen Dixon advocates his proposal on the ground that this would ensure a fair and impartial plebiscite. As a matter of fact, it would make the plebiscite grossly unfair right from the commencement. The supersession of the present Government of Kashmir, which is a legal and continuing government, would itself have been in the minds of the people, a major victory for aggression and a surrender by us of what we had repeatedly proclaimed we stood for. It would have had other dangerous consequences in the State as well as in India. It would not have even led to a plebiscite because of these consequences and it would not have meant peace but possibly upheavals and war.

"But even apart from these considerations, if there is an iota of worth in a pledge and in our responsibility to our colleagues in Kashmir, then we could never agree to such a proposal.

"There is much talk of a plebiscite and we have stood by it throughout.

"But we have made it perfectly clear at all stages of the discussions that a plebiscite is to be on political and economic and like issues. It cannot be properly conducted if the State was converted into a fear garden of communal bigotry. If communal and religious passions are allowed to be incited, then there can be no fair and impartial plebiscite and indeed there can be no peace but war.

PLEBISCITE

"The picture of a plebiscite that Pakistan appears to have in its mind may be gathered from the spate of propaganda that has been carried on all over Pakistan, in Press, public meetings and statements of leaders and followers alike, ever since the Dixon report came out. There has been an amazing exhibition of communal fanaticism, of calls for Jehad and holy war, of threats and imprecations. All decency has been cast to the winds and vulgarity and hysteria have held sway. No one has been spared. India, of course, is the major sinner, Sir Owen Dixon, who has been very far from partial to India, has been condemned, Lord Radcliffe has been accused of falsehood and forgery, Lord Mountbatten has been cursed as the fountain of evil.

"We have said little about these matters, but I wish to say here and now that these charges made against Lord Mountbatten, Lord Radcliffe and Sir Owen Dixon are absolutely false and there is not an iota of truth in them.

Compare this well-arranged and well-publicised propaganda of Pakistan with what has been happening in India during this period since the Dixon report came out. We had enough cause to be dissatisfied with that report. But we have considered it coolly and I hope we have not lost our tempers or our reasoning capacity. Above all I hope all of us have behaved with decency and restraint.

"We have seen Pakistan's way. There can be little doubt that, if Pakistan was given the chance, this method in which Pakistan seems to excel, would be repeated with loud shouting and fury in the course of a plebiscite in Kashmir. Would that be a proper background for a fair and impartial plebiscite?

REDUCTION OF ARMIES

"When Sir Owen Dixon asked India and Pakistan to reduce our armies in Kashmir we agreed to do so to a considerable extent. We were not vague. We stated that we intended reducing it by 20 to 25 per cent. So far as I know, Pakistan gave no reply to Sir Owen Dixon. Another type of reply came later and that has been a succession of threats of war.

So far as we are concerned, we refuse to be deflected from our policy in Kashmir or elsewhere by these threats of hysteria of Pakistan. We shall follow the path of peace. If that peace is endangered in any way, we shall meet that danger with full confidence and strength.

Requested to comment on Sir Owen Dixon's observation that it would be better to leave India and Pakistan to themselves in negotiating terms for the settlement of the Kashmir problem, Pandit Nehru said, "it is certainly difficult to give a precise answer. I have no doubt that if the problem can be solved as between India and Pakistan, we will certainly welcome it. We have welcomed in the past the mediation of the Security Council, etc, but ultimately it is a problem of India and Pakistan and it should be solved by them."

ON LIAQUAT'S STATEMENT

Asked what he had to say on the Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's statement that there was no chance of Pakistan and India settling the Kashmir dispute between themselves, Pandit Nehru said, "It is difficult to judge from two-line reports".

A correspondent said that the Pakistan Prime Minister was reported to have remarked that India and Pakistan would never agree on this question.

Pandit Nehru replied, "when people use the word "never" they forget the lessons of history. There is no 'never' in life or in his history".

He could hardly go into the future, said Pandit Nehru. The question would appear on the Security Council's agenda and some discussion would take place there. What happened afterwards would depend upon what the Security Council did.

Replying to another question, Pandit Nehru said that India's desire had not been to make a settlement difficult. She wanted the truth of the aggression in Kashmir to be acknowledged but not for the purpose of its coming as a barrier to a settlement. She did not want to do anything just to bring down Pakistan in the eyes of the world.

Question: At a previous press conference you said that you would stake your reputation on everything you have done in Kashmir. Who is to be the judge?

Pandit Nehru: I stand by the major steps that have been taken by us in Kashmir. If my public in India do not consider me right, then they would choose somebody else to represent them.

Pandit Nehru in a written thirteen-page statement to pressmen replied to some of the observations made by Sir Owen Dixon in his report to the Security Council.

The statement drew attention to Sir Owen's observation that he "was prepared to adopt the view that when the frontier of the state of Jammu and Kashmir was crossed, by hostile elements, it was contrary to international law, and that when, in May 1948, units of the regular Pakistan forces moved into the territory of the state, that too was inconsistent with international law"

Important Points

Among the points made in the Prime Minister's statement were:

Demilitarisation: Sir Owen's report failed to take account of the "possibility either of incursions by marauders, a possibility which the experience that India had of what occurred in the autumn of 1947, cannot but be regarded as real, or of Pakistan, with her better lines of communications, herself staging another invasion".

The assurance of the Pakistan Prime Minister that Pakistan would not commit her forces to an attack in Kashmir "could not, in view of Pakistan's past record, be accepted as sufficient. In any case, even if it were assumed that the regular forces of Pakistan would not be committed to another invasion, no such assumption could be justified in respect of tribesmen, who have been consistently threatening and even now are threatening jehad, or of Pakistan nationals, who in the past, had taken part in fighting, and who are now being incited by many in Pakistan to liberate Kashmir by force.

Nor could it be assumed that the kind of aid that Pakistan had rendered to the original invaders of Kashmir would not again be forthcoming. India's insistence, therefore, on retaining, on her side of the cease-fire line, the minimum number of forces that, according to her military advisers, might be necessary for the security of the State, is a precaution imposed upon her by her obligations, and cannot fairly be regarded as either unreasonable or unexpected."

INDIA'S REFUSAL

Sir Owen had also referred to India's refusal to agree to the withdrawal of disarming and disbandment of the Jammu and Kashmir State forces and of the State militia. "These two measures", said Pandit Nehru's statement, "could not but be regarded as the establishment of parity of treatment between forces legitimately maintained by the lawful Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the so called Azad Kashmir forces, which Pakistan had augmented, trained and armed. To accept these proposals would have been to acquiesce in what Sir Owen himself has described as something contrary to or inconsistent with international law or, to use the expression that India has constantly employed, "aggression"

It was not suggested on behalf of India that members of the Indian Army or State forces or the State militia should roam about the State armed in order to prevent a free expression of the will of the inhabitants during the plebiscite. "India was and is prepared to take, in consultation with U.N. representatives, all measures that may be necessary to prevent the presence of troops and militia from interfering with the free expression of the will of the people. This could be achieved in a number of ways, eg., the stationing of forces in localities outside centres of civilian population and in coming them, during the period of the plebiscite, to barracks. Since India is prepared to reduce the total number of forces inside the State to the minimum necessary for security, this process of isolating the forces from the civilian population should prove easy of achievement"

OWEN'S PROPOSAL

NORTHERN AREAS:—

"Through all the stages of the dispute India has maintained that, after Pakistan forces have withdrawn from the northern areas, the responsibility

(Continued on page 20)

Aggression Can't Be Allowed To Triumph

(Continued from page 19)

for the defence of these areas should revert to India and for administration to the lawful Government, viz: the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. What Sir Owen proposed was that, instead of the existing political agents, who it may be remarked have been appointed by Pakistan, there should be a political agent, or agents, appointed by or under the authority of the Security Council of the United Nations, after consultation with India and Pakistan. Consistently with her claim that Pakistan has no lawful position anywhere in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, India could not accept the requirement of consultation with Pakistan. Moreover, the plan contemplated that the existing administrative officers in these area, whom Pakistan had appointed, should continue to function. This would have meant recognition of Pakistan's right by virtue of her aggression to retain, in the northern areas, officers who have not only not been appointed by the lawful Government, but who must, considering the circumstances, be repugnant to that Government.

"As regards India's claim to place garrisons of military posts certain places on the northern side of the cease-fire line, Sir Owen's only comment is that Pakistan could not be expected to agree to this. Since, in the Indian view, Pakistan has no right over these areas, her objection to the Indian claim could not be regarded as a valid reason for the abandonment of the claim. India sought to press this claim, not merely to assert her legal rights, but from the practical stand-point of the security of the state. After the withdrawal of Pakistan's regular as well as irregular forces, from the whole of this region which, in the present international situation, has assumed a new strategic importance, there would be a military vacuum if India were not to maintain forces at certain points, in the interests of security".

U N. Supervision

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS DURING PLEBISCITE:—

"India fully agreed that there should be supervision by U. N. representatives during the period of the plebiscite, and for a reasonable period of preparation in advance of the actual plebiscite, in order to ensure a free expression of opinion by the inhabitants. For the so-called Azad area, the objction was to continuing the district magistrates and subordinate officers appointed since the disturbances in 1947, whose political opinions and associations might prove a real obstacle to the creation of conditions in which refugees who had left this area could return and the population as a whole could vote freely on the question of accession. India merely wanted that where necessary, such officers should be rejiaced by others chosen locally. Similarly, India's objections to Sir Owen's proposals for administrative arrangements to be made on the Indian side of the cease-fire line were not objections to the creation of machinery or procedure designed to ensure a free and impartial plebiscite. India did not object to the appointment of United Nations officers, who would be posted with or attached to each district magistrate, or to the empowering of this officer to see administrative records of proceedings or to their duties including observation, inspection remonstrance and report. India merely desired that the powers of the U.N. officers should be so defined as not to interfere with the authority or the functions of the state, beyond what might be considered reasonable for ensuring the freedom of the plebiscite."

..SINGLE ADMINISTRATION

SINGLE GOVERNMENT FOR WHOLE STATE:—

"The first plan, viz: Bringing into existence of a coalition Government, had been discussed in the Security Council early in 1948, and rejected by India as impracticable, owing to the impossibility of combining, in an effective Government persons so opposed to one another in outlook and background as Sheikh Abdullah and Mr. Ghulam Abbas. With her own experience of the coalition Government that preceded the partition in India, in 1947, India could not but be painfully aware of the paralysis that overtakes the functioning of a Government from an admixture of incompatibles. The holding of any kind of plebiscite would have been made impossible by the acceptance of this proposal. The second and third plans both involved the supersession of the lawful Government of the state, for, as Sir Owen has stated 'existing ministers' would have continued 'to hold office' but would have been relieved of their responsibilities 'for a fixed period before the poll, perhaps six months before it."

India's Position

The statement refers to Sir Owen's award which reads: "I became convinced that India's agreement would never be obtained to demilitarization in any such form, or to provisions governing the period of the plebiscite of any such character, as would in my opinion permit of the plebiscite being conducted in conditions sufficiently guarding against intimidation and other forms of influence and abuse by which the freedom and fairness of the plebiscite might be imperilled".

On this the statement says: "since Sir Owen has qualified the conclusion by relating it to his opinion, one can only say that his opinion is not shared by the Government of India. Before the Kashmir dispute was referred to the Security Council, India, of her own accord, had stated that their future of the state should be settled according to the wishes of the people. It was in pursuance of this offer that India agreed to an overall plebiscite. Her agreement was subject only to two conditions (1) that the security of the state should not be imperilled again, and (2) that the sovereignty of the lawful Government should not be challenged or infringed. India never has sought that these two conditions should be so interpreted or applied as to interfere with the freedom of the plebiscite. She has offered to reduce her forces in the state to the minimum necessary to safeguard it against fresh agression. She has always been prepared to agree, for the duration of the plebiscite and for a suitable period preceding it, to the appointment of U.N. representatives enjoying powers which, though deprived from the Government of the state, would be sufficient to ensure that every national of Jammu and Kashmir casts his vote freely and without fear. That is still India's position".

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS:—

"Sir Owen has repeatedly said that India submitted no alternatives to the proposals that be put forward. Inasmuch as Sir Owen's proposals were based on the assumption that, without practically denuding the Indian side of the State of troops, and without supersession of the Government of Sheikh Abdullah adequate means could not be devised to ensure the freedom of the plebiscite, there was no common ground between India and Sir Owen on which alternative proposals could be based".

PARTIAL PLEBISCITE:—

"After the failure of the Delhi conference to produce agreement on the question of an overall plebiscite, Sir Owen devoted himself to an attempt to negotiate a settlement on the basis of a partial plebiscite, limited to an area which included the valley of Kashmir. India agreed to consider a settlement on this basis. The principles on which India was prepared to have such discussions were, first, that the areas of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, where there is no apparent doubt as to the wishes of the people in those areas should go to India or Pakistan without a plebiscite; secondly, that the plebiscite should be limited to those areas where there is doubt as to the result of the voting, and thirdly, that the demarcation should have due regard to geographical feaures and to the requirements of an international boundary. Sir Owen offered to prepare a plan, complete except for details, for holding a partial plebiscite in a limited area, including or consisting of the Valley of Kashmir, and partitioning the remainder of the State. He would then call a conference and lay the plan before the two Prime Ministers for acceptance or rejection.

The Prime Minister of India decided to fall in with Sir Owen's suggestion, provided that Pakistan told Sir Owen that the fact that the plan was based on a partial plebiscite and partition would not in itself necessarily prove fatal to its consideration by Pakistan. What India was unwilling to do was to enter into any new conference that it knew was foredoomed to failure.

PAKISTAN FIRM

"As Sir Owen's report indicates, Pakistan stood firm on the overall plebiscite and, on his assurance that neither he nor any other authority of the United Nations would regard the Prime Minister of Pakistan or his Government as in the least degree derogating from or prejudicing that position if he complied with the request to examine and take into consideration the plan which Sir Owen was ready to prepare and submit, the Pakistan Prime Minister agreed to attend a conference, but only on the condition that India would agree upon certain specific practical measures which would ensure the freedom and fairness of the plebiscite. Sir Owen sought to satisfy this condition by providing that an administrative body consisting of United Nations officers should be set up in the limited plebiscite area and should carry on the functions of Government in the area until the poll was declared. This body was to have power, if it thought fit to do so, to exclude troops of every description, with freedom, if they decide that any troops were necessary, to request either party to provide them.

UNACCEPTABLE

"Sir Owen sought India's acceptance of this proposal, as a preliminary to holding the conference. India could no more accept this condition that Sir Owen's earlier proposals for an overall plebiscite which have already been discussed. Not only did his condition involve the supersession of the lawful government of Sheikh Abdullah for a considerable period it placed Pakistan, the aggressor, on the same footing as India.

As regards the right to furnish troops for use in the plebiscite area. Worse still, by giving to the proposed body of U.N. administrators the right to exclude troops of every description, it deprives India of the means to fulfil her obligation to safeguard the security of the state.

"At no time during the discussions of this alternative plan with members or officers of the Government of India in Delhi, did Sir Owen hint that his plan would include such a condition.

The Government of India thought that all that would be required would be an application to this area of the administrative proposals that he had made for supervision of an overall plebiscite in the area of the state on the Indian side of the ceasefire line.

Had Sir Owen been prepared to consider a plan for supervision of the partial plebiscite on this basis, the Government of India feel that a settlement would have been possible.

"Referring to the objections of India, Sir Owen has observed that they appear to overlook the real nature of a proposal for partition, that the question whether Pakistan had or had not been an aggressor had, in his opinion, nothing to do with the results of a partition and the fairness and freedom of a partial plebiscite, and that to agree that Pakistan should tak eunder partition part of the state must be to agree that, independently of any such question, she took not merely an interest in but sovereignty of the territory.

STRANGE

India agreed to consider partition, not because she admitted hat Pakistan has any claim to any part of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir but solely in the interests of peace. She agreed to do so in spite of her deep-seated objection to any surrender to aggression.

That, because of this concession to the cause of peace, she should be expected to agree that Pakistan should as regards the area of the plebiscite which is held by India have the same status as India, seems strange.

India's agreement to the plebiscite was never designed to please Pakistan; nor was it intended to be construed as an admission that Pakistan has an interest in the outcome of the plebiscite. We offered, an agreed to, the plebiscite not in the interests of Pakistan but in order to let the people of the state, or any part of it, determine their future. Should the people decide in favour of accession to Pakistan, India would scrupulously respect their wishes. But agreement by India that Pakistan has any interest in any part of the state can only follow and not precede the free declaration by the people of their wishes".

The statement acknowledges that Sir Owen approached his task with "integrity and singleness of purpose", and says: "India fully appreciates the spirit in which he worked. If India found herself unable to accept the proposals that he put forward, it was due primarily to the fact that India's basic position was not appreciated.

India has consistently maintained that Pakistan's part in the Kashmir dispute has been one of pure aggression. Consistently with this view, which Sir Owen has not denied, though he has described it differently, India could have insisted that Pakistan should leave the state and the future of the state should be determined by its people on both sides of the ceasefire line in fulfilment of India's original offer India calling in U.N. observers of her own accord in order to satisfy world opinion of the freedom and impartiality of the plebiscite.

ILLEGAL AND UNEQUITIONS

But India has not insisted on this position to which international law entitles her. In the interests of peace, she has offered to treat the so-called Azad Kashmir area as a separate unit for purposes of the plebiscite, to limit her rights in the northern areas to the garrisoning of certain posts, to persuade the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to impose certain restrictions on their sovereignty in order to enable U.N. representatives to exercise supervision over the plebiscite.

What is expected of her is that in respect of the area under her military control and under the lawful government of Sheikh Abdullah, she should accept the same treatment as Pakistan and the so-called Azad government on the cease-fire line.

Such a demand has no relation to moral law or equity. It ignores even the practical consequences of its acceptance, viz: the upsurge, throughout the Indian part of the state (of a feeling of fear and despair born of the knowledge that aggression had triumphed, despair and fear that would conduce not to a free and impartial plebiscite but to a large-scale exodus of large elements of the population. If past experience is any guide, such an exodus, with all its misery, woud rouse passions in India that might well imperiall peace between India and Pakistan.

"Sir Owen has formed the opinion that, if there is any chance of settling the dispute over Kashmir by agreement between India and Pakistan, it lies in partition and some means of allocating the valley rather than in an overall plebiscite. India is prepared to consider this or any other proposal for a settlement. She has already given an earnes t of her will to peace. Not only in the concessions that she has made in agreeing to certain resolutions of the security council and the United Nation Commission on India and Pakistan, but more recently in a unilateral offer to Sir Owen Dixon to reduce the strength of her forces in Jammu and Kashmir by 20 to 25 per cent. This offer is being implemented now. It is Pakistan that throughout the dispute has remained entrenched in aggression and intransigence. If the Kashmir dispute is to be peacefully and honourably settled, then Pakistan must change its attitude, and expediency give place to right".

Any union which proved its membership before the Registrar would be recognised as the representative union of the industry.

TAKES TIME

"I am quite sure", remarked the Prime Minister, "the Bombay Government are prepared to give every facility to any union to satisfy the terms. I am also sure that the Bombay Government would be prepared, if necessary, to discuss any change in the law of recognition of unions with the parties concerned. After all, it takes a little time and it is very difficult in the middle of a strike to change laws like this and which cannot have possibly immediate effect."

It was no use, he said, blaming a large number of workers for doing something that was sometime wrong—they might do it by stress of circumstances and he would not blame them.

"Our policy", he said, "should be to have a peaceful settlement which does not leave behind trails of bitterness."

If Government functioned in such a way today which would lead to its putting an end to the structure of Tribunal and other means of settlement, he said, they would be completely at the mercy to those people who only thought of entering conuict to get decisions. Government were trying to get out of the situation.

Government, on the other hand, would encourage workers to form trade unions, to have collective bargaining and arbitration and ultimately the right of strike. It should be exercised only after the preliminary things like negotiation, reference to tribunal etc were fulfilled. It would be a dangerous thing if government under the stress of circumstances swept away all those laboriously built up structures of Tribunal etc.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN CITY

Monday, October 2: 7-45 a.m. Prayer at Madhav Baug; 8-00 a.m. Flag Salutation at Madhav Baug, Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. and Mayor of Bombay will unfurl the flag; 8-15 to 9-15 a.m. Sacrificial Spinning at Madhav Baug, 9-30 a.m. Opening of the Exhibition organised by the Congress Khadi Board at Peoples' Hall by the Hon'ble Shri Morarji Desai, Home Minister Government of Bombay; 6-00 p.m. Public Meeting at Chaupatty and 8-00 p.m. Prayer at Peoples' Hall

CITY MARKETS

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general sentiment was better and nominally Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 930. Tata Steel Defds at Rs. 1720 and Indian Irons at Rs. 32/4.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

The local bullion market was irregular with small buying in silver and increased selling in gold. It was said that gold from Mysore is now offered.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 181 and advanced at Rs. 181/4 under scattered buying and covering. Ready bullion was quoted at discounts of annas six at Rs. 180/14.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 112/2 and declined at Rs. 112/12 on increased hedge selling and liquidation. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/14 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/12.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

The local produce market was quietly steady today with restricted business and prices shown small changes. Rajkot castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 222/2. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	44	8	0
Madras	44	0	0
Bold ready	43	8	0
November	40	8	0
Bold December	38	12	0
Bold January	38	4	0
Oil Bombay Mills	24	8	0
Oil Railway Receipt	24	0	0
Oil November	22	6	0
LINSEED			
Bold ready	42	2	0
Ready Satna	41	2	0
October	42	4	0
November	42	5	0
Oil	22	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold ready	34	0	0
Madras	36	0	0
October	36	1	0
November	36	1	0
Oil First Pressure	20	0	0
Oil Bazar Quality	19	0	0

London Pepper Easier

LONLON: September 29.

The pepper market was dull and easier. Black Lampong, Sept./Oct. shipment, was offered at 12 sh. 4-1/2 d and white muntok at 18sh 9d. shipping weight with white sarawak at 18sh 9d delivered weight per pound CIF basis ports. Malabar afloat was quoted nominally at 1,500 sh. and Sept./Oct. at 1,410 per cwt. CIF United Kingdom.

New York Pepper Sharply Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Pepper market was quiet and sharply lower. Sept. was quoted at 178 cents per pound, October arrival at 173, November delivery at 170. Buying was practically at a standstill which accounts for sharp price reductions. Trade sources report after last week's heavy buying by grinders and dealers demand slackened as these new purchases were enough to cover present requirements. Indian advices were also lower presumably in sympathy with the trend here, but the quantities offered were limited and with oldcrop supplies very small, little or no pressure from that source was anticipated, until newcrop supplies appear in the market.

FOLLOWING ARE THE CLOSING PRICES: Spot 1.78 asked.

OLD CONTRACT: October 1.78 nominal, November 1.80 nom., Dec. 1.80 nom., Jan. 1.65 nom., Feb. 1.55 nom., Sales nil White spot 3.10 nominal.

NEW CONTRACT: October 1.78 asked., remainder same as old. Sales nil.

Paris Exchange Quietly Steady

PARIS, September 29.

The approaching weekend resulted in a marked reduction although most of the list ruled quiet but steady. Profittaking caused some irregularity but was mostly absorbed. Domestics again generally fared better than foreigners. German loans once more attracted attention by moving higher in lively trading while French Rentes continued firm.

AMERICAN MARKETS

LONG LIQUIDATION OF OCTOBER COTTON

Wall Street Irregularly Higher

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Early declines reflected October liquidation and hedging against new crop cotton together with other selling promoted by favourable Korean news and reports of less aggressive civilian demand for cotton textiles.

Trade buying partly against export business and short covering absorbed the bulk of offerings. The market rallied rather abruptly however following news that the textile industry will be called upon to supply Government with approximately 2,000 million dollars worth of goods for military purposes but the appearance of additional hedging tended to stall upturns.

In the afternoon current crop deliveries eased sharply on increased hedging and profit taking with speculators inclined to reduce commitments in view of the present uncertainties. Far distants on the other hand displayed independent strength due chiefly to short covering and scarcity of contracts. The market closed very steady with sales at 245,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	N. York	N. Orleans
October	40.55	40.45 bid
December	40.11	40.02
March	39.97	39.82
May	39.72	39.56
Middling spot	41.55	40.30

December New York Cotton Highest 40.44 at 10.40, Lowest 40.11 at 14.52 hour.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Although handicapped by occasional bursts of weekend profit-taking and other pressure the stock market this morning nevertheless managed to make further encouraging progress. Aided by still further good corporate news and further Korean success the market appeared to be preparing for an attack on the 1950 highs. Gains upto one dollar or more were liberally distributed with peacetime beneficiaries still leading. At noon the averages were industrials 226.85 and rails 67.70.

Televisions and New York Chicago and St. Louis Railway were the highlights in afternoon trading as most of the other issues fluctuated narrowly around earlier improved levels. Televisions extended initial dollar gains to as much as 2 1/2 points in some instances. New York Chicago and St. Louis continued volatile in an otherwise mostly fractionally higher railroad section. This issue on hopes of dividend resumption and reflecting thin market conditions added 5 1/4 points to a new 1950 high of 165. Profit-taking latterly made some inroads in all sections. The market finished mostly upto one dollar or so irregularly higher. The market closed steady

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	149 7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	36 1/4
Anaconda Copper	34 1/2
Chase National Bank	38
Firestone Tyre	72 3/8
General Electric	47 1/2
General Motors	98
Ingersoll Rand	72
International Nickel	33 3-8
National City Bank	44
Ny. Central Railroad	16 1/8
Sinclair Oil	29 5/8
Socony Vacuum	23 1/8
Texas Company	74 5/8
Union Carbide	47
U. S. Smelting	47 1/2
U. S. Steel Common	38 1/2
Western Union	40 3/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day were 1,800,000 shares.

Highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 38 5/8 and 38 3/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.

Prices displayed a firm undertone early with buying of wheat and maize credited to export interests while the strength of cotton seed oil futures aided soyabeans and lard. However upturns continued to attract scattered hedges and profittaking. Exporters reported sales of 6,000 tons of maize to Holland and 3,000 tons of U S springwheat to the U K with the latter country also buying additional quantities of Canadian wheat overnight. Meanwhile attracting some attention was the report from Ottawa that a three-man grain mission would be sent to Europe to try to increase Canadian grain sales to that market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December 2.22-5/8, March 2.27-1/8, May 2.27 July 2.14-5/8.

Amsterdam Bourse Irregular

AMSTERDAM, September 29

The approaching weekend was mainly responsible for the slight irregularity which appeared on the bourse today. Industrials as a whole were fairly firm and plantations in much contracted dealings lost some ground. Other sections remained quiet.

Brussels Stocks Quiet

BRUSSELS, September 29

Conditions for the most part were very quiet on the bourse here today. From the outset trading contracted with operators displaying a good deal of indecision. As the session progressed, prices moved slightly lower. There were, however, some exceptions mostly among collieries, engineerings, colonials and textiles.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, September 29.

The slackening in demand was primarily attributed to technical considerations. Open market sales approximated 225,000 ounces at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

London Copra Steady

LONDON, September 29.

The copra market was steadier for Straits on short covering. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable was at £97/5 asked and £96-3/4 bid. Philippines was nominally quoted at 235 dollars both per ton c.i.f. Ceylon was not quoted.

The coconut oil market was quiet. Straits in drums was at £147, in bulk at £145. Ceylon in drums was £148 and in bulk at £145, all sellers per ton c.i.f. October/November shipment.

Singapore Pepper Quiet

SINGAPORE, September 29

Quiet conditions continued and sellers again lowered ex-godown quotations, Black Lampong by ten dollars to 665 and White Muntok by five to 995 dollars per picul respectively.

Alexandria Cotton

KARNAK		
ALEXANDRIA Sept. 29.		
Nov.	96.80	+ 70
Jan.	97.25	+125
March	97.65	+130
May	97.90	+130
Jul.	98.15	+130
ASHMOUNI		
Oct.	87.10	+100
Dec.	88.00	+ 95
Feb.	88.35	+ 75
Apr.	88.85	+ 75
Jun.	89.35	+ 75

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter).

2-1/2% British Consols	£ 72-3/8
3-1/2% Conversion Loan 1961	£ 96-5/8
4% Funding Loan 1960/90	£ 107-1/16
3-1/2% War Loan on or after 1/12/1952	£96-1/16
Chartered Bank of India	£ 10-7/16
Honghong & Shanghai Bank	£ 33-3/4
National Bank of India	£ 33-3/4

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 7,343.

Belgium And W. Germany Soft Currency Areas

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (PTI): Belgium and Western Germany which were hitherto regarded as hard currency areas are now regarded as soft currency areas, says a Commerce Ministry press note.

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING

Cotton Weekly Review

NEW YORK, September 29.

Prices advanced sharply earlyin the week as a result of poor crop reports, rapidly dwindling supplies of cotton in government hands together with prospects of a high loan rate next season.

Prices, however, subsequently backed away rather sharply under increased hedges particularly against expanding new crop movement and liquidation of nearby October contracts prompted by the unexpected large number of transferable notices.

Recurrent reports of North Korean peace overtures was an additional unsettling factor. The 250 transferable notices issued on first notice day were evidently stopped by spot firms who were anxious to take the cotton because of current tight supply situation. In view of recent unfavourable weather and reports of continued heavy weevil damage, a 9,000,000 bale crop is now considered likely.

CROPS ESTIMATES

Traders will be watching for the private crop estimates next week with considerable interest. In Washington there was talk that the department of Agriculture was eager to establish country by country quotas on cotton export as soon as possible. However nothing is expected to be forthcoming until the commission scheduled to hold hearing today (Friday) regarding supplemental imports quotas on long staple cotton.

This is being done for the purpose of considering whether an additional amount is required for army orders before the American — Egyptian crop is available to mills. It is understood that the Department of Agriculture is agreeable to an industry requests for supplementary quota of 15,000 bales.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Sept 30.

120 Ready Japan	6	0	0
150 Ready Japan	6	0	0
120 Ready Italy	5	14	0
150 Ready Italy	6	0	0
2/40 Staple Sept.	7	4	6
2/40 Staple Oct.	7	4	9

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to 28th Sept. 1950 16758 Bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1950 to 28th Sept. 1950 30,000 Bales.

Same period 1st year 70,077 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th Sept. 1950 616 748 Bales.

Same time last year 279,099 Bales.

Central Bank Of India Ltd.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the fortnight dated 15th Sept.:

LIABILITIES	Rs
Capital Subscribed	5,76,66,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary Shares	2,62,12,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares	52,42,000
Reserve and other Funds:	
Reserve Fund	3,16,28,000
Contingency Fund	40,00,000
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings	38,40,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents Bills Payable etc.	1,27,51,19,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	25,01,04,000
	1,59,61,45,000

ASSETS	Rs
Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	31,74,44,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	7,10,59,000
Bills Discounted	6,04,74,000
Lands and Buildings	98,20,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	22,12,37,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper Treasury Bills.—Shares, Debentures etc	91,60,11,000
	1,59,61,55,000

Later on there was active buying by bulls and silver advanced at Rs 182-2 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 112-2. Final quotations were as under.

	Rs.	As	Ps.
Ready Silver	181	8	0
Forward	182	2	0
Ready Gold	112	4	0
Forward	112	2	0

Co-operative Bank's Profits

Rs. 4,55,567

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited told the bank's 39th annual meeting today that its profits this year were Rs. 4,55,567 and that it was proposed to pay a dividend of 4 per cent and a bonus at 1 per cent on the shares.

Mr. Saraiya surveyed the developments in the country affecting the operations of banks and said that the devaluation crisis and the trade deadlock with Pakistan had again exposed the vulnerability of the Indian economy.

He said that increased agricultural production deserved the first and foremost place in all the plans and had the first claim on the attention and resources of the Central, and State Governments.

He urged upon the Government of India to consider the recommendations made by the Co-operative Sub-Committee of the Government sympathetically and to amend the Reserve Bank Act, so as to enable an increased flow of funds from the Reserve Bank for agricultural purposes and establish closer relations between the Reserve Bank and the principal agricultural industry of the country.

INDO-PAK RAILWAY TRAFFIC PACT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (PTI): Agreement on a number of questions relating to rules governing interchange of railway traffic between India and Pakistan were reached at a conference between the officers of the Indian Railway Board and Pakistan Railway which concluded today. The agreement is of a technical nature seeking to modify certain rules on railway traffic. The conference lasted for four days.

East And West Germany Trade Talks Fail

BERLIN, September 30 (PTI-Reuter): Negotiations for a new trade agreement between East-West Germany have come to complete standstill, Dr. Guttfried Kaumann, head of the West German Trade Delegation, announced.

Talks, which began on September 9 in Berlin were broken off on September 21, after an East Berlin decision to cut off electric power supply to West Berlin, Dr. Kaumann told correspondents.

The present trade agreement expires tomorrow, but orders provide a further exchange of goods for the next three months, Dr. Kaumann added.

West Germany Trade Delegation

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (PTI): A trade delegation from West Germany will arrive in New Delhi on October two to have talks with the Government of India with a view to increasing the possibilities of trade between the two countries. The delegation, led by Dr. Von Scherpen Berg, is expected to stay in the capital for about three days.

No Dealings On Foreign Exchange: Canada Order

LONDON, Sept. 30 (PTI-Reuter): An order issued by the Canadian Government to banks and other authorised persons to discontinue dealings in foreign exchange until further notice is the broadest possible hint that it intends raising the Canadian dollar, writes Sydney Gampell, Reuters financial editor.

London Bullion

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Silver spot and forward Closed.
Gold bars fine per ounce, Closed.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (DECEMBER)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	40.11
Today's opening	40.02
Difference	—09
Today's closing	39.80
Difference	—31

STEP UP INDIA'S COTTON PRODUCE

Central Body Recommends

BOMBAY, Saturday: A recommendation to increase the cotton production in India to 40 lakh bales in the coming season of 1951-52 was made here today by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The Committee, which concluded its two-day sitting here today under the Chairmanship of Sardar Daltar Singh, Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, urged that efforts for increased cotton production should be intensified in areas where soil and climatic conditions were more suitable for cotton crop, and where "given effort is likely to produce much greater increase than elsewhere."

VERY FAR FROM GOAL

The Committee drew attention of the Government that the country was still "very far" from the goal of increased production to such an extent as would be sufficient to meet internal requirements of the textile industry and a fair amount of surplus for exports.

But at the same time, the Committee expressed satisfaction at the "effective effort" by the Government to increase cotton production and said their efforts were "likely to be successful in achieving the target for the year, provided weather conditions hereafter are satisfactory."

The Committee also reviewed various reports on increased cotton acreage in different States during the current year. It was pointed out in this connection that the figure of increased cotton acreage of 50,000 published earlier pertained to Uttar Pradesh only. The all-India figure for increase in cotton area was 14.7 lakhs acres.

CALCUTTA MARKET

Slightly Better Feeling

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30 (PTI): Slightly better feeling was noticed amongst the more speculative stocks in sympathy with better devidend on steel Corporation shares. Other stocks also ruled steady. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 96/4/6, three per cent loan 1957-101/2, three per cent loan 1959/61 100/8/3, three per cent loan 1963/65-99/13 S O Lot, three per cent loan 1970/75-99/3 S Lots;

BANKS: Bank of India 176/- S Lots Bengal Central 7/14, Imperial fully paid 1980/- S Lots;

COTTON: Cawnpore Textiles 9/15;

COALS: Bengal 531/- Borrea 37/6, O I Coal 5/2, Equitable 47/4, Sendra 14/11, Talcher 2/8;

JUTES: Anglo India 304/- Howran 34/11, Kamarhatty 307/-, Kegna 156/- S Lots, Reliance 24/14, Standard 211/- S Lots.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn and Co. ordy. 298/- Marshalls 8/9, Indian Iron 32/6, Steel Corp. 22/10;

MISCELANEOUS: Indian Copper 2/10, BIC 8/14, Indian Aluminium 145/- S Lots, Martin Burn 16/13; Indo-Burma Petroleum 60/- S Lot, Titaghur paper 26/12, India Steamship 7/6.

SUGARS: Champaran 20/12, Samastipur 11/12.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T.T. London on New York 2.7987 to 23.8012.

T.T. New York on London previous closing 2.79-7/8 to 2.80-1/8.

EXCHANGES: India 1/5.94 to 1/6.06. New York on India closed.

DISCOUNT: Bank bills three months 11/16 percent, six months 7-8 percent, London metals closed, Castorsed Bombay unquoted, groundnuts Indian £77 to £75-1/2 quoted according to shipment month, linseed Calcutta £70 quoted, all c and f terms per ton.

Stock Exchanges

LONDON, Sept. 30. The stock exchanged remained closed today.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30: The stock Exchange is closed today.

Krishna Hutheesingh

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 30, (PTI): It was stated here today that Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has not arrived at Jullundur in connection with the All-India Bank Employees' Conference, as announced yesterday by the propaganda Secretary of the Conference

NO RIVAL GROUPS IN CENTRAL CABINET

Nehru's Emphatic Denial

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (PTI).

THE Prime Minister Pandit Nehru today denied the reports of the existence of two groups in the Central Cabinet. He was replying to a correspondent who had suggested that so far no contradiction of such press reports had been issued.

"If you want a contradiction," said Pandit Nehru "I contradict it here and now. I have not the least notion, if you talk about two groups, as to who belonged to which group. I know there are differences in approach but it is not correct to say that there are two groups. Intelligent people are not normally 'yes men'. They think and put forward their view points. If time comes when the differences are so great, it is difficult for them to pull together. To talk about two groups is therefore, wrong. Some persons may be inclined to differ in political matters, some in regard to economic matters etc.

The Prime Minister said "I am not denying the fact that there may be cases of differences of opinion. We have to balance two factors—the necessity of pursuing more or less uniform policy in the Cabinet and the need for representation of various points of view when the country is facing difficult problems.

WORKING COMMITTEE

Asked whether he was joining the Congress Working Committee Pandit Nehru said that the answer would be given by the Congress President when the Committee had been formed.

"It is true," he said "for a considerable time past, it was not my intention to join the new Congress Working Committee for a variety of reasons.

"In the main what compelled me to come to that decision for the time being was my desire to find out the best way of serving the Congress organisation because I feel that the Congress continues to fulfil an important part in the political and economic structure and that it should be strengthened and made effective for carrying out the policy laid down at Nasik.

"I felt that perhaps I could serve the cause better by not being a member of the Working Committee though of course we are always available for consultation. But ever since the Nasik Congress, other considerations also come to play in deciding the question. We have discussed it and it is for the Congress President to form the Working Committee".

A correspondent: "Are you joining the Committee or not"?

Pandit Nehru: "I do not know. I do not think that it is right to consider the matter from any personal point of view. Of course individuals represent policy. To that extent individuals may come in.

In this context, I mean so far as the present President is concerned, I do not agree with his outlook in regard to many things but we have been close colleagues for over 30 years".

Question—If you both belong to the same organisation how can you disagree?

Pandit Nehru—That depends upon the conception of the organisation. The Congress has been in the past something infinitely more than a mere party organisation. It has been the common front with certain broad policies keeping all together and including in its scope people who differ considerably in other matters. Whether in future it would continue to be the same or not is a matter to be considered later.

Obviously in an organisation of this type differences are tolerated some times in regard to individuals or groups but conditions may arise when those differences are too great to be tolerated.

CONFIDENCE VOTE

A correspondent: The Nasik Congress has been acclaimed in the press as "Nehru triumph" and an overwhelming vote of confidence in you. Am I right in assuming that you want that vote of confidence is reflected in the composition of the Working Committee, otherwise you will resign the office.

Pandit Nehru: It is perfectly true that the Congress accepted a very great deal of and almost unanimously various proposals in regard to foreign and domestic policies that I put forward. So far as I am concerned as the Prime Minister, my policies have been completely approved by the organisation that has put me here. If they had not approved the consequences might be that I change my policies or they change the Prime Minister. Therefore, your particular question does not arise.

In reply to another question, the Prime Minister said that any person who disagreed with the basic policy laid down in the Nasik Congress would find it difficult to carry it out. Intelligent people often differ among themselves to some extent and yet an organisation and Cabinet pull together gollowing the basic policy laid down there. If they cannot agree on the basic policy, then, of course, other developments follow.

The Prime Minister denied that a list of names for the inclusion in the Working Committee had been prepared by him and said "I prepared no list at any time. Perhaps we have discussed various personnel for the Committee and various suggestions have been made. The Congress President is considering them".

Question:—Is it a fact that you wanted the inclusion of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai?

Pandit Nehru:—Surely, I cannot go into individual names.

Tandon Arrives In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30 (PTI): As the Punjab Mail steamed in, thousands of Congress workers and other people assembled at the station, shouted "Tandonji ki jai" and other slogans.

The Congress President was received and garlanded by the President of the W.B.P.C.C., Mr. Atulya Ghosh and other Congress leaders of the State. He was also garlanded on behalf of a number of other organisations. As he was coming out of the platform, the enthusiastic crowd surrounded him. At one stage the Congress President fell down on the platform as a result of the rush. But soon he stood up and took rest for about 20 minutes before boarding a car with Mr. Ghosh.

Those present at the station included Mr. P. C. Sen, K. P. Mookerjee and Mr. N. B. Maity, West Bengal Ministers.

Alleged To Have Hit Hotel Boy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Lamington Road police arrested Rustom Behram Kermani yesterday for alleged knocking out of two teeth of a hotel boy.

He was produced before Presidency Magistrate Mr. B. D. Belvi at the Girgaum Court today when the police stated that the accused in company of his friends went to the New Alice Restaurant and Stores at Slater Road last night for a cup of tea. An altercation arose when the hotel boy told them that as his duty hours were over another man would serve them. One of the companions of the accused is stated to have given first blows to the hotel boy and he was joined by the accused who is alleged to have knocked out two of the complainant's upper teeth.

He was released on bail in a sum of Rs. 300 with a surety in like amount.

Nasik Municipality

The period of supersession of the Nasik Municipality has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to January 12, 1952 and not up to January 12, 1951, as stated in a recent Press Note.

EXTENSION: The last date of validity of the U.N.E.S.C.O. book coupons has been extended by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation from December 31, 1950 to December 31, 1951, it is officially announced in New Delhi.

His Highness the Prince De Ligne has resumed charge as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Belgium in India on return from Belgium states a New Delhi message.

New Recipe Against Communism

Peace, Progress And Plenty For The Lowly

BY LOUIS FISCHER

IN this article Louis Fischer, famous U.S. authority on international affairs, points out that millions, particularly in Asia, do not yet realise how Soviet imperialism—which even sacrifices its own Communist dupes to its supposed needs—only wants them as tools.

He believes that "more of the 2,300,000,000 people on this earth will respond to the call of peace and anti-imperialism than to any other banner", and holds that this shows the way in which Communist advance may be checked and war averted.

THERE are actually indications that Moscow is pleased by the anti-Communist furore in the non-Soviet world. The Cominform, which means the Kremlin, has been prodding the Communist parties of all continents to be more militant and violent and to undertake political campaigns in the national interests of Russia (such as strikes to hamper the landing of American munitions in France and Italy) even though they hurt those Communist parties.

On numerous occasions the Soviet authorities have sacrificed foreign Communist parties to what they thought were Russia's needs, and today Stalin appears to favour the suppression of the Communist movements outside the Soviet Empire because in the illegal underground his agents could control them more effectively.

Above all, anti-Communism, which may be a completely convincing slogan in the United States, is negative and ineffective in many other countries. It has no appeal for Tito or for the numerous Communist-nationalists in the Soviet Empire to whom Muscovite imperialism is irritatingly irksome.

Among the hundreds of millions inhabiting the old colonial areas around the Indian and Pacific oceans, the existing economic order is identified with hunger while Communism, if they have heard of it, comes as a promise of an additional bowl of rice per day. Even in Western Europe, at least among the working people and the intellectuals, capitalism would run Communism a close race for the unpopularity prize.

'Anti-Communism' Fails

American policy-makers should understand that not every country has had the fortunate experiences of the United States, where capitalism stands for an extremely high standard of living and considerable personal freedom.

Capitalism in Asia, for instance, is reminiscent of foreign rule. It stands for slums, misery, usury, illiteracy, disease, and domination by a thin upper crust of business barons and political bullies.

Anti-Communism in the mouth of capitalist America, therefore, arouses the fear of an alliance between the mighty capitalist system of the United States and the unenlightened, predatory, unimaginative domestic class of loan-sharks, feudal landlords, and sweat-shop employers. Meanwhile the Communists proclaim themselves the wave of the bright future and paint Russia as the underdog's paradise. As a result Moscow, though totally counter-revolutionary itself, benefits from the revolutionary mood of the East.

Soviet Imperialism

Similarly, Russia, though aggressively imperialistic itself, benefits from the widespread anti-imperialist mood. The rise of Slav imperialism is not fully realised in many areas of the globe. After its birth in November, 1917, the Bolshevik Revolution anathemized Czarist land grabs; Port Arthur and Dairen were restored to China; Poland and the Baltic states were granted independence; the absolute monarchy's designs on the Turkish Straits, the North Persian oil fields, and Manchuria were renounced and denounced.

At the same time Lenin and his lieutenants attacked British imperialism in India and Burma, Dutch imperialism in Indonesia, and all European and American imperialistic adventures.

Today the British are out of India and Burma, the Dutch are out of Indonesia, the United States no longer lands marines in Latin America, whereas Russia is back in Port Arthur, Dairen, Manchuria, Poland, and the Baltic countries, and has revived Czarist strivings toward the Dardanelles and Iran.

Nevertheless, millions of minds, especially in Asia and even in India and Burma, do not understand this epochal reversal of roles; they still think England and America imperialistic and the Soviets anti-imperialistic.

The memory of Lenin's anti-imperialistic renunciations survives all of Stalin's robberies.

Tell The Orient

Material to support charges of Soviet imperialism is close at hand and will win credence in China and Eastern Europe because of the obvious resemblance between Stalin and his political ancestors, the Czars of Moscovy. The Kremlin's sizzling hate and remorseless persecution of any Yugoslav or Pole or Czech who puts his country's interests above those of Russia (this is the chief reason for all the purges and trials in the Cominform colonies) would make the picture of Soviet domination of subject peoples unmistakably clear, were it not for the blurring effect of another image or mirage: America's wish to spread its own type of economic system. The focus, therefore, must be on Russian imperialism and on all other imperialisms. Asia, Africa, and Europe would then be less inclined to believe the anti-Americanisms of the Communists.

Except as opposition to Stalin's new imperialism, American hostility to Russia is unintelligible to many outside observers. Literate persons everywhere recall without difficulty the wartime alliance between capitalist United States and the Soviet Union.

America, they remember, sent more than eleven billion dollars' worth of lend-lease material to Stalin's Communist dictatorship. This gift, unprecedented for size and made without conditions or strings, helped to save the Communist dictatorship from destruction.

It also helped the democracies win the war, but it was not pure expediency. Although the Kremlin in May 1939, had dismissed Maxim Litvinov, the champion of collective security and peace, and signed the pact with the Nazis and immediately thereafter launched on its present career of imperialism, the democracies did not yet realise the scope and intensity of Moscow's expansionist drive. Until the Soviet-Nazi pact of August 1939, in fact, Soviet Russia had annexed no territory. The subsequent annexations, by arrangement

..(Continued on Page 38)

A scene from "Miklaho Maklay", a moving picture depicting the life of a Russian Anthropologist.

SOVIET FILM FESTIVAL

★

(Continued from Page 10)

tures as THE ROUT OF THE GERMAN FORCES AT THE APPROACHES TO MOSCOW, STALINGRAD, THE BATTLE OF ORYOL, BUDAPEST, VIENNA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA LIBERATED, BERLIN, THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN and many others are characterized by lofty patriotism and truthfulness, as well as high professional skill.

In the years of the war, military-educational films played an important part in training reserves for the Soviet Army and in rapidly teaching the population the methods of air-raid precautions.

Despite the exceptional hardships of the war years, Soviet cinematography made a great stride forward in this period, raising still higher the ideological and artistic level of its productions. The Soviet government in 1944 expressed its appreciation of the cinema workers' services during the Great Patriotic War by decorating 490 of their number with medals and orders of the Soviet Union.

The most noteworthy films testifying to the new upsurge of the Soviet cinema after the war are: TALE OF THE SIBERIAN LAND, THE COUNTRY TEACHER, COURT OF HONOR, THE RUSSIAN QUESTION, THE YOUNG GUARD (in two parts), THE STORY OF A REAL MAN, NICHURIN, ACADEMICIAN IVAN PAVLOV, THE STALINGRAD BATTLE AND THE MEETING ON THE ELBE. All these pictures are characterized by their profound idea content, fidelity to life, adherence to principles and artistic finish. Soviet documentary cinematography is also on the upgrade.

Colour Films

Many successes have been achieved by Soviet popular-scientific and educational cinematography, which puts out films on all kinds of scientific and general educational subjects. Among the Soviet popular scientific films produced after the war special mention is deserved by the following: NIKLUKHO-MAKLAI, THE LIFE OF PLANTS, ALON—THE PATH OF THE BEASTS, THEY SEE AGAIN, THE STORY OF BIRD'S RING and THE ACTOR'S ART.

Soviet cinematography has also made a great stride ahead in the post-war years in the field of coloured films; it has fully mastered a new method of shooting coloured films and its factories are producing coloured film in large quantities.

Great Producers

Soviet cinematography amassed a huge fund of creative, organizational and technical experience during the years of peaceful construction and the Great Patriotic War, and at present boasts of a fine contingent of producers, actors and engineering and technical personnel who are successfully furthering its advance. The names of directors like V. Pudovkin, M. Chiaureli, I. Piryev, G. Alexandrov, M. Romm, S. Vasilvov, V. Petrov, S. Gerasimov, F. Ermler, A. Dovzhenko, I. Savchenko, G. Kozintsev, G. Roshal, I. Kopalin, L. Varlamov, A. Zgurdi and B. Dolin are the pride and glory of the Soviet cinema.

It was not by chance that the Soviet films won such brilliant victories at the international cinema festivals held after the war in France, Italy and Czechoslovakia, where they carried the overwhelming majority of international prizes for their lofty idea content and the outstanding skill of their producers, actors, cameramen, script writers and composers.

CAME WITH A COMET—AND WENT WITH A COMET!

ONE of history's unsung lovers was the great humorist, Samuel Clemens, better known as Mark Twain. Although a confirmed skeptic in religious matters, the Missouriborn writer wooed and finally won the devout daughter of a prominent merchant in Elmira, New York. Twain's subsequent years with Olivia Langdon Clemens were the happiest of his life, writes Mary Alkus in 'Coronet'.

In 1905, his beloved partner became ill. In vain attempts to improve her health, he took her from New York to Maine, then back to Elmira and, finally, to Italy. There, on June 5, 1906, Twain painfully wrote in his diary: "At a quarter past nine this evening, she that was the life of my life passed to the relief of heavenly peace of death."

The widower suffered an anguished bereavement. He scoffed at suicide, yet he often expressed a desire to join Livvy in the next world. But belief in a strange fate postponed that reunion.

"It must be Halley's Comet," he said. "You see, I came into the world with that thing in 1835. It doesn't appear again until 1910. I expect to go out with it then. The Almighty said, no doubt: 'Here are two unaccountable freaks. They came in together; they must go out together.' I'm looking forward to that!"

Six years later, in April 1910 Twain was carried aboard a homeward-bound ship from Bermuda. Heart trouble, coupled with undimmed sorrow at Livvy's death, was killing him. Halfasleep from opiates administered to relieve his suffering, and attended by his faithful butler, Claude, and author Albert Bigelow Paine, Mark Twain stolidly counted the weary hours.

Once, a lurch of the ship toppled his hat from a hook and sent it circling around the cabin floor. "Look at that confounded thing," Twain whispered. "The ship must be passing the hat!"

On the night of April 20, the bright blur of Halley's Comet appeared in the heavens. Next evening, Twain quietly and happily went to join his beloved Livvy.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Manufacture Of Synthetic Oil In India

The Council considered the question of manufacture of synthetic petrol from raw materials available from this country. The council, it was redisclosed, had appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. G. D. Birla, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Lala Shri Ram, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Dr. J. C. Ghose, and Dr. D. N. Wadia to make a thorough examination of the synthetic oil project and submit their final report before the end of 1950.

The Government of India, presumably works on the principle that let no Ministry know what the other Ministry is doing. The Council, otherwise would have known that a Project Report on synthetic oil was submitted to the Ministry of Industry early this year and has since been under its examination. The Government of India has spent a couple of lakhs on the experts, who prepared this report. It is the paucity of finances, which has stood in the way of this project being taken up. The Committee set up by the Council will also make its report. Will it also make funds available, is the question? Duplications have become the biggest paradox in the Government of India. There is a Geological Survey and a Bureau of Mines functioning with the Government of India. The Council of Industrial Research has a separate Geological wing of its own.

COUNCIL'S DECISION

"The Council have decided to call a conference of the Directors of the National Laboratories, to which members of the Planning Commission would be invited, to prepare a list of essential articles which are not produced in India and which would not be available in the case of emergency and to devise ways and means of producing these essential articles in the country. For this purpose, the Directors of the National Laboratories will get into touch with the industries concerned for drawing up a list of problems and priorities."

There is an Industry Ministry and a Planning Commission, also engaged on similar work. The Industry Ministry is setting up a high power Committee of top industrialists to step up production. There are Blue Books on industrial production. There is a history of Industry Ministry, giving details of essential articles needed for war, and manufactured or imported into India. There are two reports of Dr. Thomas on War industries. Duplication thy name is Government of India. And as though eleven Laboratories are not adequate strain on the megre resources of this country, proposals are under discussion for separate Laboratories for electronics and for oil research. Surely physical Laboratory can do research on electronics.

The Governing Body placed on record its deep appreciation of the work done by Dr. Bhatnagar, particularly "for his untiring efforts to bring into existence the various National Research Laboratories." New Delhi was intregued. Is Dr. Bhatnagar retiring from service or is the resolution a reply to various criticisms made against the chain of laboratories. The late Mr. Montagu had described Lord Hardinge's Administration as wooden and antediluvian and yet that wooden administration was more responsive to public criticism than the present People's Government. Dogs bark, but the Caravan passes on. With this picture New Delhi has some admiration for the economy campaign of the Finance Secretary, Mr. K. R. K. Menon.

CONTROL OF UNIVERSITIES.

The Ministry of Education is busy drafting a bill to tighten its control over the Universities.

The bill, inter-alia, will make it encumbent on the Universities to secure the approval of the Central Education Ministry before conferring any honorary degrees. The bill also seeks to standardize the standard of teaching in the various Universities. It should mean upgrading of standards in some of the Universities. The issue raised is a simple one. If the Central Government decides to encroach upon purely state domain, it must be prepared to meet the expenses, involved in the upgrading process. Firstly, has the Government of India got the necessary finances to undertake this additional responsibility. Secondly, has the Ministry of Education consulted the Ministry of Financ before mooting this bill. Thirdly, has the Government of India adequately discharged its responsibilities, laid upon it by the Constitution, in respect of education in the Centrally administered areas? Looking at the condition of education in Delhi, one could say that it has not.

Lack of Central authority has created the prevailing chaos in the Government of India. The Ministries in their imperialism are rapidly extending their scope and functions. They call Conferences and reach certain decisions, thereby pledging the Central finances. Thereafter they present fait accompli to the Ministry of Finance. This creates a suspicion that all the talk about economy is a smoke screen, created for the purpose of mass fooling. There is neither the will nor any intention to economise expenditure.

RESEARCH BODY SETS UP COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30.

NEW DELHI had some comments on the meetings of The Advisory Board and the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research held here during the week. As anticipated, the Council confirmed the appointment of Professor Charles Crussard as Director of National Metallurgical Laboratory. Obviously the humble petition of the staff of the Sibpur College remained unheard.

Action Against The Blackmarketeers

Implementation is more important than an Act. Mr. Munshi thundered against Black Marketers and had a bill rushed through Parliament in August. Mr. Mehtab emited fire and brimstone and had an anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering Ordinance promulgated two weeks later. In between a Chief Ministers' Conference was called to reach "unanimous" decisions. The blackmarketers and profiteers had been used to this thunder. They continue to ignore both the thunder and the law. Here again, the State Governments are indifferent. What will happen to this country if there were different party governments at the Centre and in the states, if such is the state of co-operation with one party rule all over. It is wondered whether Mr. Tandon will improve matters.

NEW DELHI CONSTITUENCY

Several associations and individual residents of New Delhi, Pahargunj and Karol Bagh have opposed the tentative scheme about the New Delhi constituency, as announced recently by the Election Commissioner, by grouping of areas under the police stations of Parliament Street, Readin Road, Tughlak Road, Pahargunj and Delhi Cantonment.

They have suggested that the constituency should consist mainly of the entire New Delhi Municipal area together with, if at all, those settlements of Pahargunj and Karol Bagh, which represent an overflow of New Delhi population.

Residents of several New Delhi localities have pointed out that they have been detached from proposed constituency for New Delhi merely because they happen to come under the jurisdiction of police stations lying outside the municipal limits. Thus residents of the Minto Road area have made a representation to the Election Commissioner expressing their "great disappointment" at the locality being placed under the Kotwali constituency merely because they come under the Faiz Bazar Police Station. Stating that all their interests lay with the other Government official residing in New Delhi, they state that it would be "an act of injustice to deprive us of the opportunity of voting in the same constituency as our other colleagues." Similarly, the residents of Chitra-Gupta Road, who are under the Pahargunj Police Station wants an assurance from the Election Commission that "whatever constituency is carved out for New Delhi, we should be included in that because our interests are linked with those of general class of Government servants."

In a communication to the Election Commissioner, the Secretary of the Pahargunj Arya Samaj states that "there seems to be general opposition to the inclusion of the Pahargunj Police Station area in the New Delhi Constituency." His society wishes to say that small part of Pahargunj should be included in the proposed constituency of New Delhi. This part includes the Government quarters in Arambagh and is enclosed by the following roads. Panchkuin Road, Pahargunj Lane, Chuna Mandi, Multani Dhanda Road and Original Road.

Western Extension Area of Karol Bagh is sought to be included in the New Delhi constituency by the residents of the area. Under the tentative proposals, the area is included in the Sadar constituency. The Lease Holders' Association (a representative organization of the houseowners in the Western Extension) have, in a representation to the Election Commissioner expressed their disappointment over the tentative proposal and have pointed out that "we belong to the class of government officials, and wish to pull our weight along with the class to select our representative in the House of the People." The Western Extension area is enclosed by the Arya Samaj Road, and New Pusa Road.

JOINT PROTEST

All the non-official members of the New Delhi Municipal Committee (before its recent reconstitution) made a joint protest against the area included in the proposed New Delhi constituency, and described it as "very unfair." The members stated that "the New Delhi Municipal area has enough adults to form a constituency by itself. There is no reason why the Minto Road area which belongs to New Delhi should be separated from this constituency merely because it is the Faiz Bazar Police Station area. We think delimitation should not be done according to Police Station areas. We will not object to the Delhi Cantonment being added to the metropolitan area in case it cannot be conveniently attached to any other constituency." Corroborating the same viewpoint, the newly elected Vice-President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Sardar Ranjit Singh M.P. also has written to the Election Commissioner recently. As one of the oldest residents of New Delhi, and a member of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council the Sardar states. "I feel strongly that New Delhi, as such, should have a seat in Parliament. If all the New Delhi Municipal areas were included in proposed constituency it would have a little over a lakh of voters which should be considered enough voting strength, for a constituency of this calibre. Should you consider it necesary to have additional voting strength I suggest that only those areas be included in it which represent an overflow of New Delhi's population. These areas exist in Karol Bagh and Paharganj, forming only a small section of the population of these areas and easily detachable since they are contiguous to New Delhi."

This is an old record played on a new gramophone. The loval Congress naitas, with ruined dreams of Ministerships have been up in arms against the exclusion of New Delhi from their planned administrative setup. They had resolutions passed, protesting against this exclusion. They had resolutions passed by the "model Municipal Committee of Asia" namely Old Delhi declaring that the scheme of corporation without New Delhi was unacceptable to them. Now they demand the inclusion of certain parts of Old Delhi in the New Delhi Constituency for Parliament. Of course certain candidates will get an undue advantage, if Old and New Delhi were mixed in their constituency.

NOMINATIONS FOR A. I. N. E. C.

Names To Be Sent Before Oct. 16

NAGPUR, Sept. 30. (PTI): Mr. A. D. Mani, Secretary, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, in a statement to the press says: in pursuance of the decision of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference to hold the annual session of the conference in New Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd of December 1950, it is hereby announced that the Central Office of the AINEC invites nominations from members for the office of the President of the Conference for the year 1950-51. Every nomination form shall be signed by a proposer and seconder, who are qualified members of the Conference and it shall contain the name of the candidate proposed for election and the newspaper which he represents in the Conference. The last date for the receipt of nomination is Monday 16th October 1950; no nominations received after 4 p.m. on that day will be accepted. All nomination forms should be sent by registered post—acknowledgement due—to the Secretary, AINEC 50/51 Theatre Communications Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Further procedure in regard to the election of the President will be announced after receipt of the nominations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALES

1. PLACE OF AUCTION: Chaoki (Allahabad) Vehicle Depot.
DATE AND TIME: 16th/17th October 50 (Monday & Tuesday) at 10 A.M.
STORES—Surplus—Vehicles:— Fords, Bedfords, Chevrolet, Studebaker and Albion lorries, 3 ton, 30 cwt., and 15 cwt., capacities. Trailers, Motor cycles, One Humber Snipe Ambulance Car, altogether 115 vehicles.

2. PLACE OF AUCTION: Delhi Cantt. Vehicle Depot, Unfit Park.
DATE AND TIME: 24/25/26th October 50 (Tuesday to Thursday) at 10 A.M.
STORES—Surplus—Vehicles:— Chevrolet, Ford, Studebaker, Bedford, Dodge and Austin Trucks and lorries 3 ton, 30 cwt., and 15 cwt., capacities Tractors. Trailers and Motor cycles in all 250 vehicles approximately.

AUCTIONEERS:
1. M/s. Gopichand & Sons, Thatheri Bazar, Banaras. Will conduct auction No. 1.
2. M/s. B. Dadabhoy, Govt. Auctioneers & Wine Merchants, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Will conduct auction No. 2.

Conditions of Sales will be announced before each auction.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS)
15/240, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

AC/RCDK/125

Over Barriers Of Religion

HINDUISM MUST PUT PRINCIPLES INTO PRACTICE

DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

"THE GREAT WAR BETWEEN LIBERAL AND FANATICAL HINDUISM HAS AT PRESENT TAKEN THE OUTWARD FORM OF THEIR DIFFERING ATTITUDES TO MUSLIMS. DR. LOHIA IN HIS SECOND ARTICLE EXAMINES THE CONFLICT IN THE HINDU MIND BETWEEN THE EMOTIVE AND THE RATIONAL. IN INCISIVE LANGUAGE HE PLEADS FOR A VITAL UNITY IN DIVERSITY AND POINTS OUT THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF A DYNAMIC LIBERAL HINDUISM INDIA WILL ONCE MORE REVERT TO INTELLECTUAL DARKNESS AND POLITICAL RUIN.

'Put Out That Fuse'

Summers in 'The Buffalo Evening News'

THE great war between Liberal and Fanatical Hinduism has at present taken the outward form of their differing attitudes to Muslims.

Nevertheless let it not be forgotten even for a moment that this is only outward form and that all the old unresolved conflicts continue and are potentially more dangerous.

The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was not so much an episode of the Hindu-Muslim fight as of the war between the liberal and the fanatical in Hinduism. Never had a Hindu delivered greater blows on fanaticism in respect of Caste, Woman, Property or Tolerance. All the bitterness was accumulating. Once before an attempt had been made on Gandhiji's life. It was then obviously and openly for the purpose of saving Hinduism in the sense of saving Caste. The last and successful attempt was outwardly made for the purpose of saving Hinduism in the sense of protecting it from Muslim engulfment, but no student of Hindu history can be in doubt that it was the greatest and most heinous gamble that retreating fanaticism risked in its war on liberal Hinduism. Gandhiji's murderer was the fanatical element that always lies embedded in the Hindu mind, sometimes quiescent and sometimes pronounced, in some Hindus dominant and in others passive. When the pages of history try the murder of Mahatma Gandhi as an episode in the war between the fanatical and the liberal in Hinduism and arraign all those whom Gandhiji's acts against caste and for woman, against property and for tolerance had enraged, the composure and nonchalance of Hinduism may well be shattered.

Why the liberal and fanatical have continued intertwined in the Hindu faith and have never hitherto challenged each other to a clean and decisive battle is a subject rich in exploration for students of Indian history. That the complete cleansing of the Hindu mind in respect of the fanatical never took place is beyond doubt. The disastrous consequences of this unresolved conflict are also beyond doubt. As long as caste is not completely erased from the Hindu mind or woman treated as an equal being with man, or property disassociated from the concept of order the fanatical will from time to time play havoc with Indian history and also impart to it a continuing lethargy.

Unlike other religions, Hinduism is not a faith of doctrines and the church, but a way of special organisation, and that is why the war between liberalism and fanaticism has never been fought out to its end and the Brahmin-Bania combination has ruled India for good or evil through centuries, alternating between the liberal and the fanatical.

Mere liberalisation of the four issues will not do; they have to be once for all resolved of the conflict and eliminated completely from the Hindu mind.

Appearance And Reality

Back of all these unresolved conflicts is the metaphysical problem of the relationship between appearance and reality. There is indeed little difference in the attitudes of liberal and fanatical Hinduism with regard to this problem. Hinduism by and large seeks to go beyond appearance in search of the reality. It does not indeed decry phenomenon as false, but deems it only of a lower order to be submerged in the mind's ascent to the higher reality. All philosophy in all lands has indeed concerned itself with this problem. What distinguishes Hinduism from other faiths and theologies is that while this problem has largely been confined to philosophy in other lands, it has in India seeped into the faith of the mass of the people. Philosophy has been set to music and turned into faith. But in other lands, the philosopher has generally denied appearance in search of reality. His effect on the modern world has therefore been very limited.

The scientific and secular spirit has hungrily collected all data of appearance, sifted them, tabulated them and discovered laws that hold them together. This has given the modern man, his type being pre-eminently European, a habit of life and thinking. He ardently accepts facts as they appear. The ethical content of Christianity has furthermore lent to the good acts of man the status of the works of God. All this works towards a scientific and ethical exploitation of the facts of life.

Solid Background

Hinduism however has never been able to get rid of its metaphysical basis. Even the common faith of the people goes beyond the visible and sensible for a glimpse of that reality which appears not.

The Middle Ages in Europe had also shared such a perspective, but let me repeat, this was confined to the philosopher and denied appearance altogether or took it as a reduction of truth, while the mass of the people accepted Christianity as an ethical faith and to that extent accepted appearance. Hinduism has never denied the facts of life altogether but only concedes them the status of events of a lower order and has always, so to this day, tried to go in search of reality of the higher order. This is the common faith of the people.

A vivid illustration comes to my mind. On the great but half destroyed temple of Konarak one can see thousands upon thousands of sculptured images carved on the stones of the building. There is no miserliness nor coyness in the artist's acceptance of appearance, he has indeed accepted them in all their rich variety. Even here there seems to be a certain order of arrangement. From the lowest to the highest block, the sculptured images run in the series of unassorted variety to that of the hunt, to love-play, to music, then to power. Everything is rich movement and activity.

But, inside, the temple is almost bare, and such images as there are speak of stillness and peace. From a moving and active exterior to a still and static interior seems to have been the basic design of this temple. The search for the ultimate reality was never abandoned.

The comparative development of architecture and sculpture as compared to painting might well have its own story to tell. In fact, such paintings as are still available to us from ancient times are more architectural than otherwise. Man has probably greater scope to project his notions of ultimate reality into architecture and sculpture than painting.

Split Personality

The Hindu has, therefore, acquired a split personality. He also deceives himself to his own disadvantage. His split mind between appearance and reality often encourages him to do so.

What an amazing spectacle has Hinduism presented in the past and does to-day!

Hinduism has given its votaries, the commonest among them, the faith of metaphysical equality or oneness between man and man and things such as has never fallen to the lot of man elsewhere.

Alongside of this faith in metaphysical equality goes the most heinous conduct of social inequality. I have often wondered if this metaphysical Hindu, when he is well placed, does not treat the poor and the man of low caste as animals and animals as stones and everyone as everything else. Vegetarianism and non-violence obviously degenerate into concealed cruelty. While it can be said of all human endeavour hitherto that truth at some stage turns into cruelty and beauty into profligacy, this is perhaps more so true of Hinduism which has attained scales of truth and beauty unsurpassed in other lands, but which has also descended into pits of darkness unplumbed by man elsewhere.

Not until the Hindu learns to accept the facts of life in the scientific and secular spirit, facts relating to work and machine and output and family and growth of population and hunger and tyranny and the like, is there any hope for him to overcome his split personality or to deal a death-blow to the fanaticism which has so often been his undoing in the past.

This is not to say that Hinduism must give up its emotive basis and the search for the oneness of all life and things. That is perhaps its greatest quality. The awareness and universalising of that sudden onrush of feeling which makes a village boy pick up the kid of the goat and clasp it as if were his life when the automobile speeds along or which sees the tree with its gnarled roots and green branches as part of oneself, is perhaps a quality common to all faiths, but nowhere has it acquired a deep and abiding emotion as in Hinduism.

Strife V. Stagnation

The God of Reason is incomplete without the God of Mercy. I do not know whether God exists or does not, but this I know, that the feeling that makes one kin of all life and things exists, although as a very rare emotion yet. To make of this feeling a background for all activity even of strife is perhaps an unrealisable adventure.

But Europe is dying of strife born out of a too one-sided acceptance of appearance, and India is dying of stagnation resulting from an equally one-sided acceptance of the reality behind things.

I have no doubt that I would prefer **to die of strife than of stagnation.**

But are these the only two courses of thinking and conduct open to man? Is it not possible to adjust the scientific spirit of enquiry with the emotive spirit of oneness without subordinating the one to the other and in full equality as two processes of like merit? The scientific spirit will work AGAINST Caste and FOR Woman, AGAINST Property and FOR Tolerance and of course yield the processes of producing wealth such as will dispel hunger and want. The creative spirit of oneness may secure that ballast without which man's highest endeavour turns into greed and envy and hatred.

What Is Hinduism?

It is difficult to say whether Hinduism is capable of acquiring this new mind and of achieving adjustment of the scientific and the emotive spirit. But then what exactly is Hinduism? To this there is no one answer, but a series of answers. This much is certain, that Hinduism is no precise doctrine nor can any one article of faith or conduct be considered indispensable for Hinduism. There is a whole world of memories and mythology, of philosophy and customs and practices, part of which are grossly evil and another part which can be of service to man. The whole of it makes the Hindu mind, an essential quality of which some scholars have seen in the principle of tolerance or of unity in diversity. We have seen the limitations of this principle and where it needs to be revised so as to dispel mental inertia.

A common error, however, in the understanding of this principle consists in the belief that liberal Hinduism has always been open to good ideas and influences no matter where they came from, while fanatical Hinduism is not. This is to my mind an illiterate belief. I have not come across in the pages of Indian history of any period when the free Hindu searched for ideas and objects in foreign lands or was willing to accept them. In all the long connection between India and China, I have only been able to list five fancy articles including vermillion imported into India.

(Continued on page 11)

HELP IDEAL OF SECULAR STATE

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

TODAY, boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari throughout India will celebrate the Annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari children of Bombay City and Suburbs will celebrate the Day at Santa Cruz, under the presidentship of Shrimati Laxmi Devi Naik-Nimbalkar.

Serving The Children

The need of serving the children of the parents belonging to the lower strata of society was emphasised by Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, presiding over the General Meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee recently. Besides the office-bearers and the workers of the organisation, Shri V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, and Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal, Parliamentary Secretary were present.

Life is becoming more and more strenuous, Shri Kher said and, therefore, such an activity is all the more necessary for training children for future citizenship. Unless the minds of children are fresh and healthy, it will not be possible to educate them. Recreation and education, therefore form part and parcel of the same process.

The Chief Minister said that anything new would be looked upon with suspicion and, therefore, it was necessary to create a receptive atmosphere for any kind of reform that might have to be introduced. He referred to the spade work that had to be done in Bombay for the literacy campaign and added that Balkan-ji-Bari had by this time secured a good number of workers with whose help the object of the movement could be achieved.

After confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, the Chairmen of the various sub-committees appointed for Silver Jubilee Celebrations gave an account of the progress made by each one of them. Shri Kher expressed satisfaction at the work done by the organisation as well as by the various sub-committees.

The Chief Minister had asked Shri Vaikunth Mehta to carry on the work of the meeting as he had to leave for another meeting. Several suggestions regarding the programme and work to be done for Silver Jubilee Celebration were considered. Shri Mehta appealed to all present to do their utmost to collect the required funds.

One Good Turn

Janet often played cricket on the Common with her brother and his friends. They would not let her bat, though. They said she would get hurt.

Janet knew quite a lot about cricket. She had often read John's scrapbook in which he kept newspaper cuttings, and she could recognise most of the leading players.

One day John heard that the County team were staying at the hotel round the corner, and he hurried off to try to get their autographs. But the porter sternly ordered him away.

The next day as Janet was on her way to school she was stopped by a man.

"Excuse me, young lady, Could you tell me the way to the Criton Hotel?"

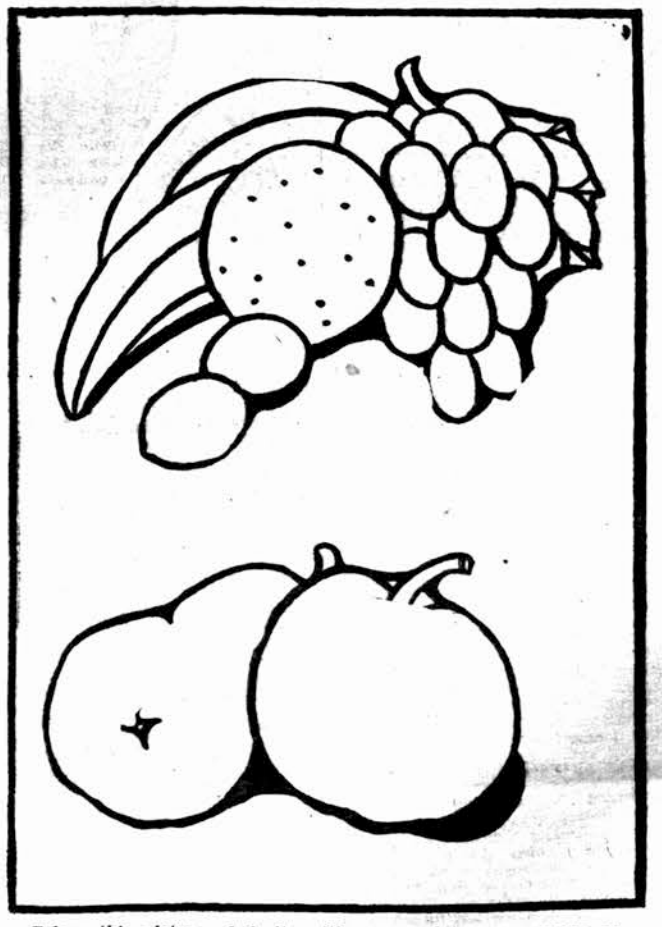
Janet gave him the directions, then said:

"I say, sir, Aren't you Mr. Brimwall, the cricketer?" The man nodded. Janet quickly told him about John.

"Well, one good turn deserves another," he said, smiling. "You give me your address and I'll see what I can do."

And the very next day Janet received a letter from the team thanking her for helping their star batsman, and signed by the whole team!

And now Janet has her turn - with the bat in the matches on the Common!



Colour this picture of fruits with your paints or crayons as best you can.

A Prayer

For the sweet sleep that comes with night,
For the returning morning's light,
For the bright Sun which shines on high,
For stars that glitter in the sky.
For these and everything we see.
O Lord, our hearts we lift to Thee,
And give Thee thanks.

Poor Percy

Poor Percy at the nets produced
Good shots 'ad infinitum'.
"I hope that in the match next week
Like 'that' I'm going ta smite 'em."
The pitch looked grand—but what is this?
I say! That's hardly cricket.
To make quite sure that Percy bats well,
He's placed nets round each wicket!

Nimble Miss Mimble

There was a young lady named Mimble,
Whose fingers were wonderfully nible.
At a concert in Leeds
She picked caraway seeds
With her gloved hands from out of a thible.

Misunderstood

His lordship was showing his friend Mr. Newrich around the baronial hall when a youth was seen in the distance.

"That's my son," said his lordship proudly. "He's playing Chopin in the village tonight."

"Good," said Mr. Newrich: "let's go along and see him win."

Tongue Twister

See how quickly you can repeat:
Captain Crackskull cracked a catchpoll's coxcomb.

Did Captain Crackskull crack a catchpoll's coxcomb?
If Captain Crackskull cracked a catchpoll's coxcomb
Where's the catchpoll's coxcomb Captain Crackskull cracked?

Perhaps

John was for ever asking questions. "What a fellow you are for asking posers!" said his father one day. "What do you think would have happened if I'd asked as many questions when I was a boy?"

"Perhaps you would have been able to answer some of mine, dad," said John.

Balkan-ji-Bari

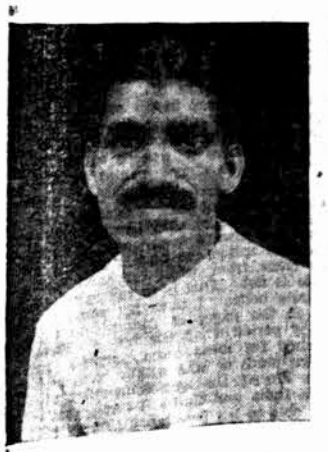
Shri Gundial Mallik visited the Kasarwadi Balkan-ji-Bari, and related stories to children. Balkan-ji-Bari Movement is progressing well in Calcutta. The U. P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari propose to hold their next annual session at Hapur.

You are cordially invited to join the Balkan-ji-Bari Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one Anna Stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21



Shri [illegible] Saxena, General Secretary, U.P. Balkan-ji-Bari.

Shri M. M. Swaroopa Bhatnagar, on the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari from the U. P.

H. N. Kapoor, Assistant Secretary, U. P. Balkan ji-Bari.

Shri Ram Balak Misra, member of the U.P. Balkan-ji-Bari Council.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Officials' interest in Art—Needed restraint on views—For recognition and patronage—Real Art in confusion—Unjust tax on theatres—Memorial to art celebrities—Ugly spots on maidans.

RULERS of modern India seem to have taken it as a matter of courtesy to attend art shows, variety entertainments and dance recitals to which they are respectfully invited

There is, of course, no reason why they should reject invitations if the functions are properly organised to receive them or are specially intended to be in their honour, but at times it is felt that courtesy extended by some high officials should be accompanied by restraint in expressing opinions.

Race For Recognition

The very presence of responsible high officials at art functions is taken as a credential, and appreciation if expressed by them amounts to an additional testimony whatever be the quality of art presented in such functions. The question of art cannot be justifiably made an exception to the non-commital attitude usually adopted by high officials in other matters brought to their notice in public. For the sake of expressing opinions, art has to be treated on the same level as other issues awaiting official decisions.

Following the attainment of independence, a stage has arrived when the question of arts will have to be dealt with on the official plane. Apart from direct or active patronage, recognition has come to be a much coveted privilege. There has been, of late, a race particularly in the educated class of amateur and semi-professional artists to seek recognition in some form as a step leading to patronage. In this race, the real artists, who have handed over to modern India the heritage hitherto held by them in safe custody, are left behind—virtually thrown into background. Though actual repositories of the art-tradition and authentic technique, such artists have found themselves unable to get over the obstacles thrown in their approach to the official circles

On Institutional Front

Recognition is sought after not only by individuals but by institutions also which are vaguely styled as cultural. Since officialdom seems to have been favourably inclined towards a few institutions, others have developed restlessness to attract its attention. New institutions have also begun to spring into existence in order to propagate, according to their own professions, culture whose nature is not clear to themselves, and they too leaving aside their elaborate programmes have fallen back upon arts as their principal activity. To secure grants is not unlikely to be the ulterior motive of all. In such conditions, search for true classical Indian art is made imperative.

What matters most in every art is the standard and authenticity of the technique. It does not depend upon the educational or social status of artists or upon the popularity gained or acquired somehow by institutions. The first and foremost thing, which every Government ought to decide, is formulation of right standards while approaching any art. A definite standard of every art should be the sole criterion for patronage or recognition, and as long as it is not set, the responsible heads of the State ought to exercise restraint in expressing opinions whenever they attend art functions.

Culture-Crucibles

At present, music which can be placed in the classical category, has been narrowed down to a single school and to stereotyped singing. Apart from it, anything which is sung becomes music. The radio treats Alap, Dhrupad and Bhavgeet alike for the purpose of time allotted for singing. The case of dance is more complicated. As regards painting, glaring imitations by school children are passed as child art and patch-works have been blatantly advertised as progressive trends of Indian art. If the full range of every art is comprehended and the principles of its authentic technique are kept in mind, it will not be difficult to arrive at the right standards and to weed out by comparison what might happen to be spurious, unauthentic or repetitive in any art.

Much of the confusion, which is prevalent in the art world, is due to the growing fashion of "amateurish art"—a quaint product of sophisticated trends. Some of the cultural institutions dominated as they are by dilettanti to whom high art is caviare have specialised in such art and have disseminated it within the spheres of their influence. Such art poured out of every culture—crucible varies in its quality in every case. With several such crucibles being continually on the furnace, the sophisticated manage to approach the latter; and then some institutions which are engaged in processing out sophisticated art under the veneer of modern culture have managed to acquire the status of "standards" in the eyes of high and responsible officials.

Subject For Planning

Consequently the Government appears to have come to believe that everything about each art is confined only to certain cotaries and individuals known to the officialdom, and thus it has perhaps unintentionally accepted divergent standards without inquiring into the question of their authenticity. Since little restraint is exercised by high officials in expressing appreciation, institutions and individuals with art of any description to their credit have been in earnest to avail themselves of the opportunity to top the list of the official art programmes.

Standards, policy and planning which are essentials of any development project are equally needed for

'A SHEPHERD'

—By M. Arisinha Rana

amateurish art of varying quality threatens to outrun the field if right standards are not upheld in time and in a strict manner.

Government's Role

The responsibility of the heads of the state becomes greater when the question of art has now to be treated on the Governmental level. Primarily it is for the Government to uphold right standards and to stick to them rigidly. In order to arrive at proper standards, it will be necessary for the Government to support capable artists in the field of every Indian art irrespective of their educational qualifications, social status or institutional affiliations. The rank of such artists must include accredited masters of the hereditary class. This step is essential to perpetuation of the best in each art that has survived.

The impression gathered these days from the official circles is that art is not treated with the seriousness which it demands. One feels that the Government which appreciates some accredited artists is not likely to reject others who deserve least encouragement. The lack of discrimination on its part is evidenced in credence given to certain art forms irrespective of their merits. The causes of such a confusion are obvious. Artists of different categories are received readily in the official circles provided they successful accomplishment of the task of art organisation. In the scheme of things institutions, which fit in it, should be integrated with it; but they should not be allowed to monopolise the resources which form the basic of art organisation. The same principle holds good in the case of individuals. The plan of organisation should determine the merits of artists to be associated with it. Art impinges upon both education and economy, and as such it should be taken as an important subject of planning and not allowed to remain a thing to be played with by opportunists and adventures.

Tax On Theatres

The proposal of Bombay's Municipal Corporation to levy theatre tax is on its way to obtain legislative sanction, as a bill to amend the City Municipal Act for the purpose is to be moved in the present session of the Legislative Assembly. Entertainment provided in theatres is a need of the over-worked poor people, and as such it should be kept out of the purview of taxation. The theatre tax, which would indirectly be a burden however light it be on the film, drama, dance and music is unjustified in their present conditions. Among them the cinema industry, which is a more popular source of entertainment, is already heavily taxed; and the brunt of the new tax will have to be borne by it in order to yield some income to the Municipality.

In the case of dramatic theatres, the proposal for the levy of the tax is at variance with the Corporation's professions to lend support to revival of the stage. Exemption, if urged, will seem to be invidious, but with respect to theatrical companies—both professional and amateur—it must be considered as appropriate and essential since the stage needs support in any form to rise again. Construction of a Municipal theatre as a step towards revival of the stage and imposition of tax on theatres including the dramatic will be glaring contradictions. To be consistent in its professed attitude towards theatrical art, the Corporation must consider the reasonableness of extending exemption to dramatic theatres and performances.

Honouring Celebrities

The last relic of the Shakespearean associations which the trustees of the great dramatist's birth-place have succeeded in acquiring is the house in which his daughter Susana lived with her husband Dr. John Hall. The trustees have also purchased Hall's Croft. These latest additions bring to completion the comprehensive scheme of preserving the relics of Shakespearean associations as a part of the national memorial to him.

Stratford—on—Avan has been organised as a living national memorial and not merely retained intact as a village in which the dramatist was born. The annual festival which has been an international function is one of its features. The memorial theatre has upheld the Shakespearean tradition and now Hall's Croft will be opened in April 1951 as a Shakespeare Centre. Stratford—on—Avon thus furnishes to the world a pattern of memorial to the dramatist or poet of Shakespeare's dignity. India could have built such memorials to her celebrities like Kalidas, Haridas and Tansen. She is now in a position to honour them in the manner Britain has honoured her great dramatist.

Beauty Of Open Spaces

The Azad Maidan in Bombay will no longer be available for lease to every association for the purpose of exhibitions. The Government of Bombay has taken decision to this effect, because it has realised that the object which it had in view of encouraging, through exhibitions, Indian industries has not been fulfilled. Though the decision was prompted by utilitarian considerations, it will lead to retention of the Maidan free, to a great extent, from encroachments.

From aesthetic considerations which cannot be overlooked, no encroachment even of a short duration would be admissible on any maidan. The principles of planning demand that every piece of land marked out as an open space and integrated as such in the civic design must retain its original view, but in spite of them the tendency to allow on such spaces structural encroachments besides exhibitions is insidiously growing in Bombay.

The Azad Maidan shows how irregularly certain sectors in its periphery have been invaded by structural encroachments. The row of stalls facing Cruickshank Road not only partly occludes the view of fine buildings across the road when seen from behind, but the back side of stalls seems to add ugliness to the Maidan when viewed from a distance. The Shivaji Park—another extensive maidan—is also getting studded with structures which have spoiled the beauty of the curvilinear part of its design. The tendency to interference in the layout of open spaces needs to be checked in conformity with the principle of civic planning.

Cease Fire

WORLD PEACE IS PERSONAL CONCERN OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL

BY. D. J. BUXEY

IN whatever part of the world we go at present we note an ever-increasing anxiety in the minds of the people whose only topic of interest is the situation in the world today. And this situation, none can deny, is in a very explosive state, indeed! The world is in a mess. The menace and fear of war loom over our heads; the possibility of a global war has attracted the attention of the highest minds. The Korean rebellion has eclipsed the cold war between Hindustan and Pakistan, which but only recently was a rage in the press. Yet when we discuss this situation, we usually approach it through a wrong angle; we discuss the actions of the leaders and look for the panacea in far-off places.

It is in our own hands—the well being of man, as I shall presently show. However, the stress will be not on the Why's and Wherefore's of Peace, but rather on the more important factor, the Way of Peace.

We have many parties—the Communist, the Socialist, the Democratic.... and different systems—social, economic, political.....and most of us belong to a party, either of the right or of the left. And each desires to bring about world Peace by means of his system. But systems and organisations have not and will not solve the problem, for they are but mere patterns of thought and idea and hence only external. But the real cause of war is internal and lies in the complexities of the mind and heart

To understand the whole picture, the cause and the effect of war is to understand the problem. Only in the flame of understanding, violence ceases and Peace comes into being.

Conflicts All Round

The Russian wants to abolish war, and he tries to do so by Communism; the American wants to achieve the same end but by a different means. Hence one party put obstacles in the path of the other, as the latter presses on his creed, and at these points of resistance, friction ensues. This sometimes bursts into flame. One such point at present, is Korea. And whichever side wins, still there will be no peace, for peace will not come out of the conflict. Peace is that which remains when violence is destroyed in the fire of Love, understanding and compassion. And that is why the last World War brought on "to stop all wars" failed to do so.

Peace is the residue which remains when the whole idea of conflict is understood; when the causes of war are eradicated. So long as the causes which led to world War I and II still exist in the world, so long is another war inevitable. Maybe not now, but later. The best way to remove that cancer is to remove the cause which produced it; but at present, we seem to be more concerned on cure than prevention; more on suppressing the effects by force rather than be eradicating the cause. But to conquer thus is to be conquered again. As is said in the directives of Manu: "In short, what is done by force is as if not done."

So long as we have different systems and different ideas, violence will continue to reign. Ideas set man against man, group against group and this friction breeds the misery and suffering existing today in the world. Different religious beliefs, different parties and organisations, nationalism, different creeds and sects all these contribute to the problem.

All these set man against man and all these breed violence. And so long as we cling to them, the present state of things will continue. You cannot find peace by wrong means, for only right means create a right end. The means justify the end

Nationalism is wrong because it sets nation against nation. To say "I love my nation"—contains the germ of a dangerous element (hatred)—for in loving one nation, one is apt to view with distrust and jealousy another nation. And hate, distrust, suspicion, jealousy—all breed strife. Love alone breeds contentment and happiness, peace and beatitude. Only when our minds and hearts are receptive to Love, Compassion and Wisdom, will this horrible problem of war cease to confront us. Love has no distinction —it embraces all in its coils and excludes none. And a love which divides is no love, for Perfect Love knows no exclusion. And in such a Love there is no distinction between white and black, the European and the Negro, the Englishman and the German, the American and the Russian. And the man who Loves, has no need to create an hydrogen or an atom bomb.

War Fever On

Racial prejudices and religious beliefs bring on wars on a smaller scale i.e. in the form of riots and minor disturbances. We, in Bombay, have had the experience of the orgy of communal disturbances; and this is due to a love that is limited to one race, one religion, one sect. And then we divided India into Hindustan and Pakistan, which again created the same trouble and then we wondered and thought of the cold war slowly growing hot and how it could be prevented. Pacts are but temporary cures. We have introduced military training in schools and colleges and Australia has made it compulsory. Then there is the race for the manufacture of armaments. They have created more harm than opium has done, and this even Mahatma Gandhi pointed out, And through such methods, peace shall not come. The conditions will grow worse.

See the truth of all this, and then we will know how to think and act rightly. Look at the facts without condemning or justifying, excusing or reconciling, agreeing or disagreeing. Look at it with an honest and unprejudiced eye. See the truth and live it.

We have made organised killing into something respectable and 'heroic.' And I again say that the man who does not co-operate in contributing towards war, whose hands are untainted with violence, who loves all and hates none, irrespective of class, creed, sect, sex or colour, whose mind and heart is pure and free,—he can solve the problems of the world.

In the eyes of the ignorant he may be "inactive" and guilty of it; but such inactivity is not a crime, though it is so considered. For, in this inactivity, there is true action and such action dissolves the miseries of the world. As the Bhagwad-Gita says: "Even the wise are puzzled as to what is action and what is inaction.....He who sees action in inaction and inaction in action is deemed the wise among men." It is knowledge that thus discriminates; he is wise who does so; and the wise man indeed knows how to act.

Human Kindness

As the great Sage and philosopher J. Krishnamurti said: "We have lost the feeling of humanity..... We have lost compassion, the love of the whole and without this quickening flame of life we look to politicians, to priests, to some economic planning for peace and happiness. In these there is no hope. In each one alone is there creative understanding, the compassion which is necessary for the well-being of man. Right means create right ends, wrong means will bring only emptiness and death, not peace and joy."

And why do we need peace? Because the Scriptures say killing is bad or because war brings hardships and suffering which is not profitable?

He who wants Peace must do so for the sake of it. He must have no reason for wanting peace. The man who wants Peace because Peace is advantageous is still an exploiter, a person running after advantage and in such narrow-mindedness the problem will not cease.

And you must FEEL it, all of you. Do not merely read and nod your head in agreement. The concern of the world is your concern. As as each one of us have brought on this present situation, each one of us must unravel it and make it better. You must each one of you feel the concern of the world as if it were your own.

The Russian and the German are human beings, after all, and like other humans they do not want war. And I am convinced that they loathe the very idea. As Shaw said: It is nonsense to talk of war with Russia..... The Russian people do not want war and if Stalin tried to start one he would lose his job." It is only that they try to bring about World Peace by a different means but only right means will bring about that end. Only right understanding will solve the problem and right end, comes from right thinking. Right thinking originates from self-knowledge.

A KING'S FANCY

Mimi Medart, 16-year-old girl from St. Louis, Missouri, who captured King Farouk's fancy is to go to Cairo on the invitation of members of the King's entourage—snapped on arrival in London.

DOUBLE ESCORT FOR PRINCESS

Princess Margaret going to the Perth Hunt races escorted by Lord Ogilvy—(centre), 24-year-old eldest son of the Earl of Airlie, and the Earl of Dalkieth, 27-year-old son and heir of the Duke of Buccleuch. Recently rumours that the Princess and the Earl of Dilkeith were to be engaged were denied.

NEW RECIPE AGAINST COMMUNISM

★

(Continued from Page 23)

with Hitler, in Poland, the Baltic region, and Rumania, were not universally recognised as the foundation stones of the new Soviet Empire.

Communist Trap

It was only in 1945 that some heads of democratic states commenced to see the danger of a bear roaming wild in the vacuum created by the defeat of Germany, Italy, and Japan, and by the weakness of France and England.

Nevertheless, with a purblindness unmatched in the annals even of modern diplomacy, the West continued to appease Stalin. Not until 1947 did Washington, London, and Paris become adequately alarmed by the mounting ambition of the Moscow dictator.

Then began the cold war of resistance to further Soviet expansion. The expansion is the reason for Western resistance to Russia. The expansion threatens world peace and human freedom. It is a much more convincing argument in Europe, Asia, and Africa than anti-Communism.

Plenty, Progress, Freedom

America can win the peace. The cold war can be won and the hot war prevented by rallying the largest number of people to our side. This should be the purpose of American foreign policy and from the purely practical point of view it would be well to realise that more of the 2,300 million on this earth will respond to the call of peace and anti-imperialism than to any other banner.

The conflict between dictatorship and democracy is undeniable; so is the conflict between Communism on the one hand and capitalism and the British Labour type of social democracy on the other.

But wars and rumours of war help Communism (the Bolshevik Revolution was the child of the First World War and the Red regimes in Eastern Europe and China sprang from the Second) whereas peace, plenty for the lowly, progress, and national freedom create a climate in which the poison plant of Communism must wither and die.

Korea Through The Ages

★

(Continued from Page 2)

Great Britain and Russia and China tried to help each other in the Korean struggle. Finally, however, Japan established control over Korea and ruled till her defeat in the last war.

●

Japanese impact on Korea brought a fair amount of modernisation in that 'Hermit Kingdom'. For the first time in Far Eastern history an Asiatic Imperial Power gave modern industries, roads and railways to Manchuria and North Korea. The Korean Army was modernised and Japanese guerilla tactics were taught to them. In the sphere of art and education, hundreds of students were encouraged to study in Japanese Universities and Japanese language and culture were forced upon the Koreans. But the Koreans resented Japanese domination over Korea where high positions in Government, industry, commerce and trade were reserved for the Japanese.

Russia secured Siberia and other maritime provinces in the middle of nineteenth century and showed keen interest in Korea in 1860 in furtherance of her policy of southward expansion in Asia. Although Czarist Russia secured trade concesions, and the right to keep her political agents and troops in Korea, she miserably failed either through diplomacy or war (against Japan) to establish her control over Korea. Later the new Communist government in Russia revived her interest in Korea around 1928, which lead to the organization of a strong Korean Communist Party. At the end of the Second World War, Russian troops occupied the territory north of 38th parallel in Korea and eventually established a Peoples' Republic of North Korea under Russian inspiration and guidance.

It seems the present invasion of the South by the North is helped and guided by Russia.

●

In North Korea, Russia trained and equipped the strongest Communist Party and crack army in Asia, only next to the Chinese Communists. The famous and oldest party members Kim Ir Sun, the President and till recently Commander-in-Chief and Pak Hen En, the Vice-President, of the Peoples' Government, are men thoroughly trained in Russia. Besides Russian technicians and money helped to increase and co-ordinate, coal, chemical, iron and timber industries of North Korea. In the sphere of art and education, Marxist version of art, culture, philosophy and economic equality are freely propagated and the land of the land-owners is distributed amongst the landless peasants. However, the ideas of liberal thought, democracy, and free thinking are denied, which bring resentment and hatred of the rich and the higher middle classes towards the Communists.

The American casual economic interest in Korea was first noticed in the year 1871. In 1871 the refusal of the 'Hermit Kingdom' to allow white barbarians to land and trade in Korea led the American marines to bombard the Korean fort.

In 1882 the American officials succeeded in concluding the first treaty that the Hermit Kingdom made with a western power.

Although this treaty opened a door in Korea for the Americans, the real interest of the Americans was noticed at the time of the Korean uprising against the Japanese at the end of the First World War. The Americans sympathised and supported the efforts of the Korean nationalist leaders for their independence at the time of the Paris Peace Conference and at the various meetings of the League of Nations. At the Cairo Conference in 1943, at the instance of the President Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-Shek, Korea was promised independence. In the postwar world that promise could not be fulfilled due to serious ideological differences between Russia and America. However, as a first step to achieve a unified Korea a 'South Korean Democratic Republic' was set up by America under the presidentship of the rightwing nationalist leader Synghman Rhee. American economic aid and military equipment poured into South Korea to nourish and sustain the Republic, but it did not make her strong and self-sufficing. The weakness of the South led the powerful Northerners to attack her.

●

American thought and culture has a decisive influence on some of the Korean nationalists. Around 1915 many Korean nationalists fled to America to carry on propaganda in the United States for Korean independence. They were trained in the art of democracy, free thinking, individual enterprise and American way of life. The veteran old leader Synghman Rhee is a product of the famous Yale University and has a strong belief in Christianity.

America, however, did not provide South Korea with industries or the agricultural impliments to make them self-supporting. America gave ideas in democracy but did not provide minimum economic standard for the Koreans to work that democracy.

A SOUTH KOREAN VERY APTLY PUTS IT THAT TO KOREANS AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IS A GADGET PLUS A VOTING CARD AS AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PROMISE OF THE LANDLORD'S RICEFIELD.

●

In conclusion it seems from Korean history that her strategic position has often invited foreign intervention and for the most part she has been under the dominant influence of one of the neighbouring great powers. China enjoyed the sovereignty over Korea longer than any other power and China's social, cultural, and religious influence in Korea is noticeable. The people of the steppes imparted discipline and strength to Koreans but failed to give religion, culture or political thought. Japan and Russia both provided modern industries, roads and railways to Korea but both failed to provide proper ethics, finer instincts of human values, free thinking and liberal political thought. Russia gave a faith —Communist doctrine—and economic equality for all, which China, Japan and America failed to give to Korea. America gave first lessons in democracy and individual freedom but failed to provide proper economic conditions for the Koreans to work out the concepts of Democracy and Freedom.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

North-South vulnerable.
South dealer. ●

NORTH
♠ J 6 4
♡ J 6 5 2
◇ K 6 5 4
♣ 5

WEST	EAST
♠ 9 5 3	♠ K 10 8 7 2
♡ K 8 7 3	♡ 9 5
◇ 10	◇ J 8 2
♣ J 10 9 6 2	♣ 8 7 3

SOUTH
♠ A Q
♡ A Q 10
◇ A Q 9 7
♣ A K Q 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
3 N.T.	Pass	4◇	Pass
5♣	Pass	5◇	Pass
6 N.T.	All Pass		

So many players greet the possession of ace-queen combinations as heaven-sent opportunities to take finesses, that this hand is doubly interesting. It was described by I.T. Sun in a recent issue of Bridge World Magazine.

Six diamonds would have been a far easier contract, but with 150 aces and three ace-queens to be led up to, one can scarcely criticize South for favouring a no-trump contract. Unfortunately for South West opened the club jack and South's diamonds blocked the suit unless it divided two-two so that declarer's nine would win the third diamond lead. South owed his success to his recognition of this danger before he made the fatal error of cashing two high diamonds to "find out".

After winning the club lead, he cashed one high diamond to make sure that he could at least be certain of winning four diamond tricks. When both opponents followed, he led the heart queen. West, to his great credit, refused to win this trick, or the following lead of the heart ten. Next declarer led the spade queen. (As it happened, the spade finesses would have worked, but South didn't have to risk that.) Now East took home his king but thereafter it didn't matter. South could win any return, cash the spade ace, another high diamond, then cross to dummy's diamond king and discard the blocking diamond in his hand on dummy's spade jack. (If West had taken the heart king earlier, dummy's heart jack would furnish the same unblocking facility.) and if East had refused the spade queen, the block would no longer have mattered for South would need only four diamonds to round out the twelve tricks he needed.

Why the praise for South's failure to lead the second diamond? Because, had he done so, the unblocking play would be foiled if the player who could win the first queen South offered was able to lead the third diamond immediately and thus kill dummy's only entry.

OVER BARRIERS OF RELIGION

★

(Continued from Page 25)

and of imports of ideas there has been nothing at all.

One-Way Traffic

Free India had essentially a one-way traffic with the outside world, no import of ideas and very little of objects, except silver and the like, unless when communities foreigners settled in India and tried to become Hindu sects or castes with the passage of time. On the other hand enslaved India and with it Hinduism have shown a remarkable alacrity to ape the conqueror, his language, his habits and ways of living. Self-sufficiency of mind in freedom is matched with its total supineness under slavery. This weakness of Hinduism has never been recognised and it is unfortunate that liberal Hindus in their illiteracy are spreading contrary ideas for propagandist purposes.

In a state of freedom, the Hindu mind is indeed open, but only to events taking place within India's frontiers but it remains closed to ideas and influences from outside. This is one of its major weaknesses, and a possible reason for India to fall a prey to foreign rule.

The Hindu mind must now become open not only to what happens in India but also to the outside world and it must apply its principle of unity in diversity to all the achievements of human thinking and practice. Strenuous efforts must be made to rid it of its habit of alternating between outright indifference and unco-ordinated acceptance of foreign thought.

Pre-Requisite

The was between the liberal and fanatical in Hinduism has today taken the surface expression of the Hindu-Muslim conflict, but no Hindu who is aware of the history of his faith and country will fail to take equal notice of the other unresolved conflicts which have been raging for 5,000 years and more.

No Hindu can be genuinely tolerant to Muslims unless he acts at the same time against caste and property and in favour of woman.

Likewise, a Hindu who is genuinely against caste and property and in favour of woman will inevitably be tolerant to Muslims.

The war between liberal and fanatical Hinduism has reached its most complex stage and it may perhaps be that its end is in sight. Fanatical Hindus no matter what their motives are, must of necessity break up the Indian State should they ever succeed not only fro mthe Hindu-Muslim point of view, but also from that of caste and provinces. Liberal Hindus alone can sustain this State. This war of five thousand years or more has, therefore, entered a stage in which the very existence of the Indian people as a political community and a State depends upon the victory of the liberal over the fanatical mind in Hinduism.

The Solution

The religious and the human problem are today eminently political problems.

The Hindu is faced with the serious choice of accomplishing a complete mental revolution or else of going under. He must be a Muslim and a Christian and feel like one. I am not talking of Hindu-Muslim unity for that is a political, institutional or at best a cultural problem. I am talking of the emotional identification of the Hindu with the Muslim or the Christian not in religious faith and practices, but in the feeling that "I am he"

Such an emotional identification may appear difficult to achieve, for often it may have to be one-sided and bear the pain of murder and slaughter. (We may here recall the American Civil War in which brother killed brother for four years and six hundred thousand died. But Abraham Lincoln and the American people crowned their hour of victory with precisely such an emotion between the Northern and Southern brother.)

No matter what the future has in store for India, the Hindu must turn himself inside out to achieve this emotional oneness with the Muslims. The Hindu faith of the emotive oneness of all life and things is also the political necessity of the Indian State that the Hindu shall feel one with the Muslim.

On the path may yet lie setback and defeats but the direction that the Hindu mind should take is clear.

The Menace

It may be suggested that the best way to put an end to this war between liberal and fanatical Hinduism is to combat religion itself. That may indeed be so, but the process is tardy and where is the guarantee that the clever old rogue might not swallow up the anti-religious as one of its numerous sects. Furthermore, the fanatical elements in Hinduism obtain their systematic supporters when they do, from the semi-educated and from the townsmen, while the illiterate village folk however much they might get excited for the moment, cannot be their steady base. The long wisdom of centuries makes the village folk (as well as the educated) tolerant. In their search for sustenance from anti-democratic doctrines like Communism and Fascism that base themselves on somewhat similar concepts of caste and leadership, fanatical elements in Hinduism may just as well assume the anti-religious garb.

The time has come when the Hindu must bathe his mind and cleanse it of the dirt that centuries have accumulated on it. He must indeed establish an honest and fruitful relationship beween the facts of life and his awareness of ultimate reality. Only on this base will he be able to crush for ever the fanatical elements in Hinduism in respect of Caste, Woman, Property and Toleration which have so long vitiated his faith and disintegrated his country's history.

In the days of retreat the fanatical has often sneaked into the liberal in Hinduism. Let that not happen again. The issues are clear and sharply defined. Compromise will once again repeat the errors of the past. This hideous war must now be brought to a close.

A new endeavour of the Indian mind will then start which will combine the rational with the emotive which will make of unity in diversity not an inert but a vital doctrine—which will accept the clean joy of the sensible world without losing its insight into the oneness of all life and things.

Copyright —VICVAS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

STUDENTS' CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

★

Left: Pandit Nehru addressed the National Union of Students in Bombay. The picture shows Pandit Nehru leaving with Mr. Bajaj, Secretary of the Reception Committee (right foreground).

★

★

Right: The students' camp was agog from early morning till late at night. A few simple decorations helped to remove the drabness of the barracks. The picture shows the entrance to the camp.

★

★

NEW ONE IN PLACE OF THE OLD

Mr. Ravindra Varma (extreme left), the president of the All-India Students' Congress which decided to go into voluntary dissolution in 1948. The National Union of Students (N.U.S.) has now come into being.

★

★

EVE THERE TO WELCOME

A batch of student volunteers ready to receive the delegates at the gate.

★

TASK FOR MORARJI

Lusty cameramen and eager journalists caused a minor uproar in the gallery. Appeals from the N.C.C. and volunteers were futile; so none other than Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, had to go up to them and request them to maintain order.

ARMY MARCHES ON ITS....

Feeding [illegible] hundred inmates presented a problem to the camp that was solved by engaging a caterer who fed the fighters for the forum.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.